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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1873. NO. 91.

FIRST EDITION

Strike of the Engineers.

No Agreement Between Employers and Employed.

Passenger Trains Running About as Usual.

Promise of Freight Transportation shortly.

Unwarrantable Acts of Violence by Strikers.

Obstructions Placed Before Passenger Trains.

Telegraph Wires Cut and an Engineer Shot.

Ohio Militia Protecting the Companies.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., December 27, 1873.

The passenger trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway have all arrived and departed from this station to-day on time, and are running to-night along the whole line without interruption. A limited number of freight trains have also been dispatched East and West from this point. The only demonstrations of the strikers as yet developed on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway are East of this place, and do not appear to be formidable. Theodore Gray, a veteran conductor of the company, and formerly an engineer, brought the fast line passenger train through from Pittsburgh to Crestline on time this morning, running the engine all the way himself. The company have loyal men enough to keep their passenger trains moving, and no serious trouble is apprehended on this route.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., December 28, 1873.

There is no marked change in the situation of affairs on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to report from this point this evening. The usual number of freight trains have arrived from the West to-day, and the regular Sunday night express for Chicago is coming along on time from the East. This is a well known place of residence of many engineers, nearly all of whom are members of the Brotherhood, and but little sympathy with the strike has developed in this community. The opinion is current on the streets that it is without authority from the Brotherhood, and the fact of several well known members of that order, of good character, continuing to run on the Eastern division of the road, and no strike having occurred between here and Chicago, would appear to strengthen this belief. The railway officials have many applications for employment from engineers from various points, and confidence is felt that no serious interruption will occur on this route.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., December 27, 1873.

There are rumors to-night of a strike of engineers on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, but up to this late hour no demonstrations have been made. It is very probable that to-morrow will set this ball rolling. No strike has occurred on the western division of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road, but all trains are running on time, and as many, if not more than usual.

Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., December 27, 1873.

The engineers on the Muskingum Valley division have not entered into the Pan Handle strike.

Decision.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, O., December 27, 1873.

The strike continues here and affairs are assuming a serious aspect as darkness approaches. The strikers have stopped all trains to-day, but with the aid of road officers and the county sheriff, a few were again started. The county officers have called on the Governor of the State for troops to keep the peace. Very many of the strikers are under the influence of liquors and have tried several times, without success, to gain possession of those men who are willing to run.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, O., December 28, 1873.

The situation is apparently unchanged. A company of militia arrived this morning. The telegraph wires were cut both sides of here last night, and other acts of lawlessness committed by the drunken riot last night. Passenger trains are still running, and the company is confident that there will be no further trouble at this point.

Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., December 28, 1873.

The strikers continue to hold out, but they begin to show weakness in their ranks. Some of the strikers in conversation say they are ready and want to go to work if sure of protection from the more violent ones. They have attempted no violence here yet. It is all threats. The three divisions of the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati centering here are able to move most of their passenger trains, and in another day will have all the engineers necessary to move all passenger trains. It is thought by the way things look here now, and the strong determination of the company to tie up everything before submitting to the strikers, that the strikers will yield before to-morrow has closed.

By Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, December 27.—Up to midnight no violence or particular trouble has occurred by reason of the striking engineers. The railroad authorities to-night shipped five hundred cartridges to Bradford Junction for the use of the sheriff of Darke county. There has been a consultation with the State authorities relative to calling out the militia for duty, in case they are needed, but up to this hour no call has been issued.

COLUMBUS, December 28.—The striking engineers held a meeting this morning for religious exercises. The meeting was attended by two hundred persons. A general interchange of sentiment was had on the situation. A letter was read from engineers of other roads, offering to donate half their salaries to sustain the strike, if necessary. The engineers resolved to stand firm in their demands, and a generally hopeful spirit was manifested. The Brotherhood here are specially anxious to have the public understand that they are opposed to a resort to violence or force to prevent any person from running their engines.

Bradford Junction.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRADFORD JUNCTION, O., Dec. 28, 1873.

Everything remains quiet here since the arrival of the soldiers. Some of the strikers now want to go to work if they are sure of protection, but the drunken ones swear vengeance against them. It is believed that they will all see the folly of it soon and come to their senses. The railroad officials say that they will not give up to the strikers if they are compelled to stop everything.

Logansport, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., December 28, 1873.

The engineers' strike still continues. The Cincinnati mail train was run ont of Chicago yesterday by Master Mechanic Gormley to Logansport. The passengers were let off outside of the city, and the train was run through here at full speed, to the great chagrin of about two hundred engineers and firemen gathered at the depot for the purpose of holding it. An attempt was made to throw a train off the track at the depot by misplacing a switch, but the switch was replaced when the engine was within thirty feet of it. The Chicago mail left Richmond at 10 A. M., Conductor Crockett acting as engineer. This train waited at Kokomo, Ind., until 11 o'clock P. M. for troops from Indianapolis to protect it and other trains passing Logansport. This train struck a misplaced switch at Walbaum, seven miles from the city, throwing the engine, baggage car and one coach off the track. No one was injured. The soldiers marched into town and have been patrolling in the vicinity of the depot. A train left here for Chicago at 3 P. M. under guard of a detachment of soldiers, baggage master McCullough acting as engineer.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The Pacific express train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which left New York on Christmas, was delayed on the road at Dennison, Ohio, where the sheriff boarded it with a posse for its protection. At Columbia, in the eastern part of this city, it ran into an open switch and off the track, smashing the locomotive and slightly injuring the engineer. At midnight it arrived here.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Superintendent Ellison has offered five hundred dollars reward for the arrest and conviction of the man who misplaced the switch at Columbia causing a train to run off last night. Several of the best of the striking engineers to-day disclaim knowledge of this crime, declaring that it had no connection with the plan of the strike and no sanction of the Brotherhood of Engineers. A boy at Columbia saw a man turn the switch thirty seconds before the train came, and then run away. It was done by some one having a key, for the bolt was placed where the switch was moved. The train was going twenty miles per hour. It drove one of the ten freight cars on the side track into a dwelling, demolishing the kitchen and causing the narrow escape of two inmates from death. Three men on the train, slightly injured, are doing well. Superintendent Ellison is in receipt of dispatches from the superintendents of the Pan Handle and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central divisions, that the outlook is better to-day than at any time previous since the strike. The best engineers here have to-day expressed regret for having struck, but have not asked to be taken back. A leading engineer at Morrow said to-day that he would come to Cincinnati to-morrow and try to induce his fellow engineers to recant and ask to be taken back on the company's terms. The firemen commenced coming back to-day, and some of them have been received. The superintendent here will make it the occasion for dropping the poorest men. He had no less than fifty applications from engineers of other roads yesterday. Coming, however, without recommendations, they were not engaged. Four engineers have been engaged to-day. Neither of the two passenger trains due out started from here to-day. No freights will run to-morrow, but by Wednesday they are expected to run regularly. All passenger trains, except two accommodations, will move to-morrow. After Tuesday all trains will move as usual, unless prevented by unforseen developments. The accident last night had the effect to double the precautions of the company and array the best engineers against the reckless criminal ones.

A *Gazette* special from Richmond, Indiana, says that at Walton a watchman discovered a misplaced switch, and restored it by great effort barely in time to save a passenger train full of people, which thundered by at twenty-five miles per hour.

A Fort Wayne special to the *Gazette* says that a strike of engineers on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad is imminent against a fifteen per cent reduction in wages. A committee of engineers have protested to the officials, who remain firm. The engineers meet to-night and a strike is expected to-morrow. The strike here is confined to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago road. The officers say they will not compromise.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—The New York night express from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road, due here at 6:30 this morning, arrived at eleven to-night. At Cadiz, O., between five and six o'clock last night, it ran into a misplaced switch, but fortunately escaped serious damage. Soap had been placed in the tank at Columbus, from which its locomotive took water at three this afternoon, which rendered the water bad for making steam, exposed the locomotive to the danger of blowing up, and caused it to stop at Lisbon to blow off steam and renew the water in tender and boiler.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 27.—A train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad left the Union Depot this evening at half-past six o'clock in charge of Harry Vance as engineer, not a member of the Union; but before the train had reached the outskirts of the city a shot was fired which took effect in Vance's arm, inflicting a slight flesh-wound. The shot was fired by a striking engineer, whose name could not be learned. Several policemen were on board the engine at the time, and the man was arrested. No trains have gone East on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road to-day, and none have arrived up to six o'clock. There has been one train each way on the Louisville road to-day. The sheriff of Cass county telegraphed from Logansport to-day for assistance to quell a disturbance there, and two companies, numbering one hundred and fifty men, were sent out by the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago road, in command of General Dan Macauley. They will reach Logansport to-night. A train from Chicago for Richmond went over the road to-day, but did not stop at Logansport.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 28.—Everything is quiet here to-day, and railroad matters are improving. A passenger train arrived on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and St. Louis road from Columbus at half-past two this morning, and one train went East on the same road at three o'clock this afternoon. Superintendent Miller, of the first division, in charge of another train from Columbus, will arrive about 10 P. M. On the Louisville road one train arrived at 8:30 P. M. The train with troops which left here yesterday afternoon for Logansport, was ditched at Walbaun, five miles East of Logansport, on the Pan Handle, caused by the switch being tampered with. The soldiers marched into Logansport, arriving there at four o'clock this morning. Dispatches received from General Macauley report everything quiet to-day. Efforts are being made by the strikers to prevent the moving of trains. Guards have been placed along the railroad track and in the railroad yards. The wrecked train from Walbaum was brought into Logansport this afternoon, and a regular mail and passenger train started for Chicago. General Macauley had a conference with a committee of the strikers and the sheriff to-day.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—One large freight train was sent out to-day, being the first since the strike. It is said that one or two engineers belonging to the union will resume work to-morrow. No violence is reported, but large crowds are congregated around the depots to watch the departure of each train.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 27.—There are still, as there have been for some days, rumors of an impending strike of locomotive engineers on the roads centering here, but so far none have occurred, except upon the Great Eastern road, and all trains, except on that road, are running regularly.

St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—Inquiries at the various railroad offices in this city resulted in statements that everything was quiet on all roads centering here, and no apprehension of trouble is felt by any companies.

Communication from the Head of the Brotherhood.

CLEVELAND, December 28.—The following communication was furnished to the Associated Press this evening: The strike now in operation on the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is in direct violation of the rules of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. My advice to every member of the Brotherhood that has quit work on account of the strike, is to go to work at once and to use every influence in their power to induce all persons engaged in the strike to resume work and desist from any interference with the company's property or men. In my opinion no dishonor will be attached to any man who accepts a situation from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company during their present difficulties.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON,
Grand Chief Engineer.

Machinists and Blacksmiths Warned to Keep Aloof.

John Fehrenbatch, president of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union, has issued orders instructing all the members of that Union at Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Logansport, Jeffersonville and Uhricksville, Ohio, to refrain from interfering with the locomotive engineers in their strike.

ERIE, PA.

Consecration of Dr. Spaulding as Bishop of Colorado, &c.—Programme for Wednesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., December 28, 1873.

The consecration of John Franklin Spaulding, D.D., rector of St. Paul's of this city, as Bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, will take place here on Wednesday at 11 A. M., December 31st. Bishops McCaskey, of Michigan; Talbot, of Indiana; Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh; Cox, of Western New York, and Bedell, of Ohio, will participate, as also many fifty clergy. Bishop Cleveland Cox will preach the sermon. Bishop McCaskey will act as consecrator. All of the Bishops have consented. In the evening a missionary meeting, to be addressed by Bishops Dr. Haight, of Trinity Church, New York City, and Dr. Irving, Secretary of the Board of Missions, will be held. Large and liberal arrangements for friends attending from abroad have been made.

FORT WAYNE.

Councilmen Charged With Salary Grab Irregularities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 27, 1873.

Quite a breeze is being stirred up with our councilmen because they have overdrawn their salary. The city charter forbids councilmen from drawing over one hundred and fifty dollars per year. Some of them have drawn much more. Efforts are being made to compel them to refund the whole amount. It will likely create trouble.

CASUALTIES.

One Miner Killed and One Wounded at Shamokin.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 27.—One miner was killed and two others severely injured by the caving in, to-day, of a slope of the Burnside colliery at Shamokin.

Cincinnati Board of Trade and the Bankrupt Law.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted a resolution protesting against the repeal of the bankrupt law, especially the involuntary clause, and recommending amendments reducing the expenses of enforcing the law by reducing the fees of officials, and that section thirty-nine be amended to make thirty instead of fourteen days in reference to the suspension of commercial paper.

The Virginius Question Finally Settled!

HAVANA, December 27.—The Prize Court has condemned the steamer Virginius as a lawful prize.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The New Minister to Spain

Mr. Cushing's Fitness for the Position.

Question of Acquisition of Cuba

The Virginius Complication.

Number of Brigadiers Allowed by Law.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes

Treasury Likely to Have a New Head.

Government Watching the Edgar Stewart.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1873.

The Appointment of Caleb Cushing

to the mission to Spain is considered in diplomatic and official circles as unquestionable the best which has been made by the present administration. Mr. Cushing, notwithstanding his advanced years, still possess s all the vigor of a great intellect, and to his natural ability and vast learning adds almost half a century of experience in the practice and precepts of international and constitutional law. He is a trained diplomat of the old school and with courtly manners combines quick perceptions and the tenacity of a dozen lawyers. He negotiated the first treaty between the United States and China, fully forty years ago. This masterpiece of diplomacy is the corner-stone of our relations with that peculiar people. He has figured in the cabinet as a legal advisor of the government, and his course before the Geneva arbitration shows the very essence of European diplomacy. The growing intricacy of our relations with Spain, therefore, makes it eminently fitting that he should represent us at the court of that nation, and in accepting the office he leaves a sphere of greater profit and equal influence. Mr. Cushing has had relations with Spain for more than a quarter of a century. He has thoroughly studied the Spanish language and character—probably as much so as Castelar himself—and will create an impression at Madrid in strong contrast with the career of his rivales. Hereafter, negotiations with Spain will be transferred to Madrid, and it is understood that Mr. Cushing will enter upon his duties clothed with ample powers to act, even to the negotiation of a treaty.

The Virginius Question

is by no means settled. Spain has failed to keep her promises respecting the abolition of slavery in Cuba. These and other important questions await the presence of the new minister. His mission has no connection with

The Acquisition of Cuba.

It is admitted on all hands that such a step would not only be impolitic, but disastrous to the peace of the nation. There is no desire to undertake the control of that miserable population, but it is proposed, if possible, to negotiate a new treaty in which it is hoped more intimate commercial relations will be established with the Spanish islands of the gulf. This would insure greater benefits than could be expected under the circumstances, from possession.

Reduction of the Number of Brigadiers.

General Sherman differs with the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in their construction of the law requiring a reduction of the number of Brigadier Generals to six. The nomination of General Crook was in the regular line of promotion, but the nomination of the seven Brigadiers at the head of staff departments as coming under the provisions of the law. If this be so, there are now seven Brigadier Generals. General Sherman says it is necessary to keep the line and staff separate in their promotion. The Quartermaster General is a Brigadier General as long as he holds that position, but were he transferred, for instance, to the command of a regiment, he would necessarily lose his General's rank. The General therefore, does not see the propriety of the opposition of the committee.

Cabinet Rumors

have been revived to fill the absence of Congressional news. It is an old story of Delano going into the Treasury. To accomplish this, Mr. Richardson is set down for the mission to England. It is also said that Richardson and Schenck are to exchange places. This programme is authoritatively denied, though there seems to be sufficient grounds for the opinion that a change in the head of the Treasury is not remote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1873.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue for the month are $7,020,302; for the fiscal year, $46,833,793.

KU-KLUX RECOMMENDED TO PARDON.

The Attorney General has recommended to the President for the pardon of Ringgold Young and Neal Hoskins, of Alabama, convicted of Ku-Klux outrages some time ago and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary.

PATENT AGENT CHOKED OFF.

The Commissioner of Patents has ordered that Thos. H. Upperman, patent agent, or any firm of which he may be a member, be forbidden to practice hereafter before the Patent office.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE MARINE CORPS

have been stopped. The corps is below the number authorized by law, twenty-five hundred enlisted men.

NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Caleb Cushing Minister to Madrid, having accepted the resignation of General Sickles. The nomination of Mr. Cushing will be sent to the Senate immediately upon the reassembling of Congress. Mr. Cushing has just had a short interview with the President in reference to the Spanish mission, which he has accepted.

THE EDGAR STEWART ABOUT SAILING FOR CUBA—HER MOVEMENTS WATCHED.

Information was received at one o'clock today from Baltimore that the steamer Edgar Stewart is expected to sail shortly. She is cleared for Jamaica, taking nothing but passengers. A delegation of Cubans will leave Baltimore on the New York to meet the steamer Juniata and escort her into Baltimore. Senors Manuel, Silverio and Amadorsaco, formerly of the Edgar Stewart, who are among the survivors of the Virginius, have fought in Cuba, and their escape from death is to be attributed to their extreme youth, Silverio being only seventeen years old. After a short stay in Baltimore, they will join the crew of the Edgar Stewart. General Aquitera, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, has been recalled to active duty, and will possibly sail on the Edgar Stewart.

The steamer Edgar Stewart now lies at Jenkins's wharf, watched by customs officials. Her register is in the hands of the collector of the port, and she will not be allowed to leave under any circumstances without the full knowledge and consent of the proper department at Washington. The Stewart, from her papers, is owned by Zeinri W. Butcher, of New York. A few weeks ago Col. "Melch" or Agnero, representing her owners, contracted with parties to repair her boilers and machinery to the extent of a few thousand dollars. These repairs are now going on, and cannot be completed for four or five weeks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1873.

POSTAL ESTIMATES CANNOT BE REDUCED.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has completed a systematic and careful examination of the estimates recently submitted to Congress for appropriation deemed necessary for the proper performance of the postal service during the next fiscal year, and the conclusion arrived at, after such revision, is that no reduction in the sums asked can safely be made. The Postmaster General will submit to Congress plans and estimates for the improvement of the Postoffice Department building, together with a recommendation that an appropriation of one and a half million dollars be made to enlarge the building.

THE WILLIAMS NOMINATION.

Only three witnesses have been examined by the Senate Committee on Judiciary in connection with the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice, namely: Assistant Attorney General Hill, A. J. Falls, Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, and Representative Nesmith, of Oregon. The last named was examined with reference to adverse telegrams from that State. While some members think the nomination may ultimately be confirmed, others are of opinion that it will die in committee.

The Last of the Convention.

HARRISBURG, December 28.—The State Convention adjourned *sine die* last night, after receiving and counting the vote and requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation declaring the Constitution in force after the 1st of January next.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Wesser, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

About eight inches of snow fell in New York Saturday night. The storm prevailed throughout New England. At Hartford the snow is two feet on a level.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

CONFERENCE OF SPANISH LEADERS.

MADRID, December 28.—Castelar, Salmeron, and Fuegeros held a conference yesterday. The *Correspondencia* thinks that it will result in a complete agreement, but the *Imparcial* and *Diario* say that an understanding is impossible.

A MODEST DEMAND.

The report is reiterated that the Spanish government requires of the United States the restitution of the Virginius and payment of an indemnity.

France.

BURIAL OF VICTOR HUGO'S SON.

PARIS, December 28.—The civil burial of Francois Hugo took place to-day. M. Louis Blanc delivered the funeral oration at the late residence of the deceased. Victor Hugo and all the leading radicals of Paris were present. A long procession followed the remains to the place of interment.

PARIS, December 28.—Upwards of ten thousand persons followed the remains of Francois Hugo to the grave to-day.

FRANCE SATISFIES GERMANY.

LONDON, December 29.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* says that France has given satisfactory assurance to Germany relative to the hostile pastorals of French bishops.

Germany.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, December 28.—The condition of the Emperor's health to-day is very satisfactory.

Italy.

FRENCH MINISTER LEAVES ROME.

ROME, December 28.—M. Fournier, the French Minister, has presented his letters of recall and taken leave of the King of Italy

Marine News

LONDON, December 27.—Steamship Virginia from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, December 28.—Steamer Wyoming, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 27.—Consols at 91¾@93¼; 5-20s, '65, 94; do. '67, 94½; 10-40s, 92; new 5's, 91¾; New York Central 99¾; Erie 37; Erie preferred 58¾.

PARIS, December 27.—Rentes 58 francs 32½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 27.—Cotton market is the only one closed this Monday. Breadstuffs unchanged. Cheese 65s. Tallow 38s 9d. Turpentine 30s.

THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

Account of Their Sufferings—Inhumanity of the Spaniards—Starvation and Neglect—Robbery and Cruelty.

NEW YORK, December 28.—A reporter of the *Tribune* who boarded the Juniata immediately after her arrival, obtained full particulars from a variety of sources concerning the treatment received by the prisoners at the hands of their Spanish captors. All these reports agree in one particular, namely: that the treatment received was uniformly harsh, and in some cases barbarous. A fact which has not generally been known, by the statement of the prisoners, comes to light now, which is that they were robbed by the crew of the Tornado, and all who owned anything were robbed of money, jewelry, watches, and other articles. Many prisoners were taken to the jail of Santiago soon after their arrival in port there. They were crowded together like cattle. Here their sufferings began. They were not designed to separate cells, indeed there was no opportunity for such confinement in the contracted quarters of the Santiago jail; but the entire party were put in which it is hoped were driven into a small room, hardly fifty feet long by fifteen feet wide. There they were obliged to live as best they could, though the air, of course, was almost deadly, and there was little or no opportunity for exercise. The prisoners were supplied with provisions which, though sufficient as regards quantity, were poor in quality and hardly fit to sustain life. These provisions consisted almost wholly of rice and water. One night the prisoners were stealthily taken from jail and marched with the greatest haste to a point seven miles below the city, in the vicinity of the Morro. The road lay through a rough tract of country, and the journey was most tedious, while some of the unfortunates were so sick as to be almost unable to start. The sufferings of some of the number were intense, and no pity was in the breasts of the Spaniards. At the point seven miles they were placed on board the steamer Bazan, which at once set sail for Havana. At Manzanilla it was met by the mail steamer coming in an opposite direction. On board this steamer was General Burriel, who at once ordered the Bazan to return to Santiago, She turned about but soon after ran aground, and the passengers were transferred to another vessel. Here they suffered horrors heretofore unknown. They were crowded in the hold of the vessel where scarcely a ray of sunlight could struggle in. The air was poison; the darkness almost continuous; the food they ate was wretched in quality and insufficient in quantity; the water was of that kind which remained in the buckets after the dumb animals on board were satisfied. These animals consisted namely of horses and mules. They were kept on the deck above the prisoners, and were the source of great source of annoyance to the helpless prisoners confined below. It is said that in the midst of all this filth and suffering, the prisoners were not allowed to wash while on board the Bazan, for a period of ten days, and that their arms were pinioned behind them the larger portion of the voyage. They were occasionally beaten on the slightest provocation and sometimes on none at all. These punishments, however, seem not to have been of a nature so serious as to produce any lasting effects.

Commander Braine said to the *Tribune* reporter: "The feeling at Santiago against Americans is exceedingly bitter, and Vice Consul Smith is in actual danger of his life. He has several times been threatened with assassination, and I think one of our men-of-war ought to be stationed there permanently—at least till the feeling subsides, as I hope it will. Vice Consul Smith was abused most shamefully in their daily papers, and it was only by my personal intercession with the Governor that they were stopped."

WASHINGTON, PA.

Celebration of a Pastorate Extending over a Quarter of a Century.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., December 28, 1873.

Dr. James J. Brownson completed to-day his twenty-fifth year as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this place, and this morning preached his anniversary sermon. The congregation will have memorial exercises continuing throughout several days.

CRIMES.

Charged with Rape.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., December 27, 1873.

John Wiggin, a disreputable hotel runner of this place, had a preliminary examination before the Mayor to-day for an attempted rape Christmas night, and was bound over to court for the offense.

Pennsylvanian Acquitted of Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., December 27, 1873.

Joseph Shipler, of Mercer, Pa., charged with the murder of McGuire, of Clarksville, was to-day acquitted. Shipler was charged with pushing McGuire from an express train on the Atlantic railway, while the train was nearing this city and running at full speed, thereby causing his death. Defendant's counsel were A. McDermott, of Mercer, Pa., and Colonel Taylor, of this city.

Attempted Suicide Caused by Love and Whisky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., December 27, 1873.

Edward Church, aged twenty-three, attempted suicide by shooting himself through the head while talking to a young lady on the street last night. The ball entered the back of his head inflicting a serious, but probably not fatal wound. The cause of the act was jealousy and whisky.

The ex-Treasurer of Chicago Turns over his Property.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Ex-City Treasurer Gage, to-day, transferred to the city his entire real and personal property, amounting in the aggregate to $628,500, and including $147,500 of certificates of suspended banks in which he had city funds deposited. The valuation of the property thus surrendered was made by the comptroller, assisted by the public abstract information obtainable, and is probably no more than will be realized in cash from it.

Determined to Try it Again.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., December 28, 1873.

Edward Church, the young man who attempted suicide, Friday night, is recovering. He strictly refuses to have the ball extracted, and says he will try it again.

Suicide of a Cleveland Lawyer.

CLEVELAND, December 27.—At fifteen minutes to twelve o'clock to-day, Mr. Charles Stitzon, an old and highly respected member of the Cleveland bar, shot himself with a small single barreled pistol, the ball taking effect in the temple. He is now dying. Financial embarrassment is said to be the cause.

An Irregular Philadelphia Bank President.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—The president of one of the National banks of this city has used the whole surplus of the bank—sometwo hundred thousand dollars—for the benefit of an iron manufacturing company, and it will be a total loss. The capital of the bank, however is uninjured.

The Devil's Doctor without a Manager.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 28.—Thomas V. Day, manager of the "Devil's Doctor," a necromancer, absconded last night, leaving the magician, a band, and numerous others unpaid.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 29, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi river generally clear weather will prevail, with light to fresh variable winds and continued low temperature. For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, light to fresh northwesterly and southwesterly winds with continued low temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the Lake region, fresh to brisk southerly and westerly winds with generally cloudy weather, lower temperature and possibly areas of light snow. For the Ohio Valley, southerly winds veering to westerly, with lower temperature and generally fair weather. For the northwest, decidedly low temperature with northerly to westerly winds and less cloudiness.

Midnight Bulletin.

DECEMBER 28, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	29	S.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	22	W.	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	35	S. W.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	30	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	34	S.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	32	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	59	S. E.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29	S. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	26	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	34	S. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis.	31	S.	Fair.
LaCrosse.	23	N. W.	Cloudy.
Yankton.	23	N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul.	23	W.	Cloudy.
Galveston.	54	S. E.	Clear.

Growth of Cincinnati's Trade and Commerce—Annual Report of Col. Maxwell Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—The report of trade and commerce of this city for the last commercial year, by Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchant's Exchange, will be made public to-morrow. The report says the business mainly of the city has shown a steady growth. In a few departments both volumes and aggregate value have diminished, while in others the volume has increased, though the aggregate value has diminished owing to lower prices having prevailed. The pig iron business has been larger than ever before, while the trade in bar iron has diminished. In cotton there has been most encouraging growth, while the tobacco business has increased largely. The pork trade has been greater than ever before. The grain business has considerably increased. Flour shows a marked increase, the receipts having been the largest with the exception of one year, in the history of the city. The production of highwines and the business of rectification have both increased. The trade in salt and petroleum has been decidedly heavier. The production of boots and shoes, leather, candles and soap has increased as has also the business in hardware, glassware and leather. Business in clothing shows growth, while dry goods and groceries have been well sustained. With reference to manufactures the report says that the year has been equally replete with evidence of growth. The value of imports for the year is estimated at three hundred and twenty-six millions, compared with three hundred and seventeen and three-quarter millions in the preceding year; and exports at two hundred and three millions, compared with two hundred millions the previous year.

No Flour Comes In,

owing to the stoppage of all freight trains from the West. Would advise my customers to send in their orders immediately for the great White River flour and other brands. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

Great Inducements for Cash

For flour and all kinds of groceries at the Checkered Front.

THE GREAT
White River Flour
MANUFACTURED UNDER
MY NEW PATENT.
I will Guarantee this Flour

To make More and Better Bread than can be made from any other Flour in the country for the money. Money Refunded if Flour is not as represented.

25 Cents per Barrel on Flour
Result by Exchange on Pittsburgh or by Express. All Groceries Low
No Charge for Drayage

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CHAIN MAKERS—TEN first class Chain Makers, at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio. Niles Chain Co.

WANTED—30 COAL MINERS; MARRIED men preferred. Contractors can be supplied with good workmen. Colored miners wanted. Coals and general business good. Want work. Address seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—TO SELL—THE HANDSOME Stock and Grain Farm in Kansas, all fenced and under cultivation, containing 480 acres, 320 of which is bottom land, 2 miles from Leavenworth, 18 from Kansas City, 2 from two railroads, good neighborhood, roads, climate and fertile land; superb view for miles; 140 acres in timber, well watered; 320 in prairie. House, 7 Rooms. Orchard, vineyard, &c., &c. Price $13,500 for improved, or $10,000 for the 640. For full particulars address H. R. HAMMOND, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish citizens, Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tract from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Kansas, Missouri, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on particular streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at the market value. By applying to F. H. KEYS, 74 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—SPECIAL PARTNER—With Ten Thousand Dollars cash in an established and growing business in this city. For full particulars address Sealed Partner, Box 802, Postoffice

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—All Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, PARKER & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, PARKER & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—PUTS AND CALLS—ON all active New York Stocks; $1; Gold buy privileges for 100 shares for 30 days. For full information call on or address J. LUTHER, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One Moulding Machine, 1 Band Moulder, 3 sizes; three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. OOCHRAN & CO., 121 First street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—One New and Second-hand, of all sizes

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1873.

THE shipments of coal from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, from the first of January to December 26th, inst., amounted to 22,348,002 tons, an increase over the same period in 1872 of 1,334,774 tons.

CONGRESSMEN will soon begin to return from "the bosom of their constituents" to the national capital. We hope the latter have thoroughly convinced those among them who happen to be back-pay infidels, that there is a hereafter—even in politics.

THE approaching general election in England will be the first ever held under the ballot, and not a little interest and anxiety are already manifested as to the result of the experiment. Let those who have heretofore constituted "the governing classes" have faith in freedom, and all will be well.

DURING its brief session before adjourning for the holidays, Congress greatly distinguished itself for its stern devotion to the principle of justice—when administered to others. The personal application is to be made upon the reassembling of that body. At least that is what the country is waiting for.

WASHINGTON correspondents speak admiringly of the improved aspect of the national capital. Residents are taking heart of grace, and trying to be clean and respectable once more. Now let the people inside of the capital copy the example of those who are outside of it, and the whole country will applaud.

AT THIS rate of progress the good old Commonwealth of Kentucky will become ranged in the list of Republican States almost before she is aware of it. She has lately inaugurated a comprehensive system of education for her colored people, is striving to master the liquor traffic, and is putting down gambling with a firm hand. All hail, Kentucky!

CONGRESS will reassemble a week from to-day. It is to be hoped members will no longer make themselves the tattle of civilization as they have done, by dwelling on their impeccuniosity in the face of the world, and standing out like slop dealers for a little more profit on the back-pay bargain. Repeal alone is reform; compromise is another trafficking imposition.

SPEAKER BLAINE thinks it would be better not to print public documents than to issue stamps for sending them through the mail at public expense, and the public generally will concur with him. The public documents printed by the government are of very little value, and the cost of printing them may as well be saved. That is *one* item of the estimates that can be stricken out altogether.

THIS is another encouraging sign. The President, in a recent conversation with a Dutch capitalist who is on a tour in this country in the interest of his countrymen who have invested their money in our railroad securities, is reported to have pronounced himself squarely against building any more railroads with government aid, declaring, emphatically, that the roads ought not to be built hereafter until the people are able and willing to pay for them.

AS THE result of recent investigations and explorations, it is now believed that large subterranean streams flow under the vast plains stretching from the Rocky mountains to the Mississippi, which can be reached and made available. In view of the well-ascertained fact that the rain belt has been yearly extending in width, it would seem to be by no means impossible that in course of time those great plains will yet teem with the rich cultivation of forests and waving grain.

In the present scarcity of breadstuffs in the European nations, and in view of the increasing importance of California as a grain producing country, it is almost a matter of international importance to know that the winter rainfall on the Pacific coast assures bounteous harvests for the ensuing year. The London *Times* estimates that 74,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required from this country to supply the markets of Europe until the crop of 1874 is harvested.

THE New York papers publish a list of dividends declared and paid in 35 bankruptcy cases recently pending before Register KETCHAM; and as this list of dividends probably indicates a general average of such cases, it is to that extent instructive. One case pays 100 per cent.; one other, 90; one 50; one 46¼; one 32; one 30; one 26; three 25; four 20; three 18; one 15; two 12; two 10; two 9; two 8; one 7; from 1 to 6; and one pays three-eighths of 1 per cent., which is about as near nothing as a bankrupt could get.

THE philanthropic "ALEKE" MCCLURE explains his presence at Harrisburg last Saturday, by averring that he went there for the purpose of "keeping the over-jubilant delegates to the Convention from making fools of themselves." Alas! that such an explanation should have made this impossible. They had already drafted the Constitution, which they are now constrained to admit is full of ridiculously inconsistent provisions that must be harmonized by future amendments. *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*

THE statistics of our import trade from Great Britain for the eleven months ending November 30th, which will be found published in another column, exhibit the most unfavorable condition of English foreign trade of all returns for several years. The gross decrease from that of last year amounts to nearly fifteen per cent. or $49,260,453, though the relative depreciation in certain important articles is much greater. The statement should be eminently satisfactory to our national pride, since it means that the ability of our own manufacturers to supply the wants of the country is every year becoming greater.

WE THINK it was JEAN PAUL RICHTER who cautioned others against placing faith in those who did not love children, flowers and animals. A somewhat remarkable illustration of the poet's deep insight into human nature in making this admonition, is furnished by a writer in the *Animal Kingdom*, wherein he presents some curious statistics of the connection between crime and cruelty. Out of two thousand convicts of whom inquiry was made, only twelve admitted that they left pets at home. This is mournfully significant. Let all who have the training of the young cultivate to the utmost the spirit of tenderness and a love of the beautiful.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company are playing a sharp game. We doubt, however, whether it will win in the end. The report of the government directors shows that the company are disposing of their lands at an average of $4 50 per acre, leaving title to be obtained from the United States, because the government has stopped certifying lands to the company, in pursuance of an executive order to withhold one-half the lands not certified to the company, until they should begin to pay the interest on their subsidy-bonds, and set aside five per cent. of their net earnings for the payment of the principal of those bonds. The corporation has received all the subsidy to which it was entitled by law; and yet, in order to avoid the five per cent. sinking fund, it has the dishonest effrontry to maintain that it is not completed. The government directors, however, have decided that the road is finished within the meaning of the act. This settles the matter; and now let the company be held to a rigid observance of its obligations, down to the minutest particular.

REMARKING on the embarrassed condition of the people of some of the Southern States, the New York *Tribune* wisely urges them to decrease their cotton acreage and devote greater attention to raising food supplies for home consumption. This is sound advice. The *Tribune* adds that "if the South could manufacture its own cotton, it would have work and wages for the idle," and says that that part of the remedy is in the hands of the people of the Northern States, for the reason that in manufacturing enterprise the South is unable to make a single step without help from us. This may be true; but it is not very likely that Northern capital will seek investment in those localities until a better feeling and more orderly condition of society than now exist there, shall prevail. Had the reconstructed States, at the close of the war, accepted the situation in good faith, resolutely putting the dead past behind them, and adapting themselves with courageous sincerity to the changed status of affairs, their war-wasted places might, long ago, have been made to run over with plenty and fatness. The prime help needed by the South is self-help. When this is forthcoming, the other will not be long withheld.

WE OBSERVE that some of the Virginia papers are complaining bitterly of the scarcity of colored labor; the negroes, in many instances, refusing to accept the terms offered by proposed employers. There are, no doubt, idle and thriftless people among the freedmen, as there are among the whites; but when these papers talk about "not tolerating" non-workers, and of driving them out of the communities in which they live, it may be well to suggest that if a similar rule were applied to the whites of that State, the Commonwealth would soon be decimated. As long ago as 1705, a thoughtful writer, commenting on the dependence of the colony of Virginia on other nations, said: "They are such abominable ill-husbands, that though their country be overrun with wood, yet they have all their wooden ware from England: their cabinets, chairs, tables, stools, chests, boxes, cart-wheels, and all other things, even so much as their bowls and kitchen brooms—to the eternal reproval of their laziness." To a very considerable degree the gravamen of this charge remains true to the present day. Let the whites of the Old Dominion lay aside their own contemptible prejudices against labor, learn how to help themselves, and quit their profligate expenditure of twelve millions of dollars a year for liquor—and the aspect of affairs will very soon begin to assume a different complexion.

THINGS TO BE PROVIDED FOR.

One of the contingencies that may have to be provided for by the people of this county, during this winter, is the duty of furnishing the means, or their share of the means, for carrying on the Reform School, or House of Refuge, and Dixmont Hospital. Heretofore the State has paid the salaries and extraordinary expenses of those institutions, besides having contributed largely towards erecting the buildings, thus cheapening, to that extent, the cost to the county for taking care of those committed to those institutions from this bailiwick. If, as is not only possible but perhaps probable, the Legislature should fail hereafter to make such appropriations, the county must bear its share in making up the difference.

The two clauses which bear upon this subject in the new Constitution are as follows:

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

From the first of these, it follows that no appropriations to such institutions can be put into the *general* appropriation bill, but must be put into separate bills; and from the second it follows, that as the Reform School and Dixmont Hospital are "*not* under the absolute control of the Commonwealth," no appropriation can be made for the benefit of either without a two-thirds vote of all the members in its favor.

Heretofore, all appropriations have been included in one bill—the general appropriation bill—and the friends of an appropriation to one institution helped the friends of other appropriations in order to save their own. They stood or fell together, and each helped the other; but under the new arrangement of things this cannot be done. Each appropriation must stand or fall upon its own naked merits, without help drawn from others that have heretofore been in the same boat with them; and not only so, but each appropriation must secure sixty-seven votes in the House and twenty-two in the Senate before it can pass.

Under such circumstances it behooves the friends of Dixmont and the Reform School to ascertain whether these votes can be secured for the usual appropriations to those institutions; and if they find that that cannot be done, to prepare for raising the money in some other way. We do not undertake to prophesy or anticipate possible results; but it will be the part of prudence to take into consideration, *now*, the worst of these two contingencies, and be prepared with some plan for taking care of those institutions in case the appropriations should fail.

The Reform School belongs to the western counties of the State, and each of them has to pay for the care of the youth committed to it from each. Allegheny county furnishes the largest number of its inmates, and hence will have to bear the largest share of the cost of keeping it going.

Dixmont Hospital, also, belongs to the west, and the Directors of the Poor in each county pay their share of the present cost of keeping the insane sent there from each. The Directors of Allegheny County, of Pittsburgh, and of Allegheny county each pay at the rate of so much per week for the care of all indigent insane sent from their respective jurisdictions to that institution. This rate, at present, owing to the fact that the State has contributed liberally to the support of the hospital, is a very low one; and if this aid from the State is to be lost, it follows that the rate for indigent paupers must be increased sufficiently to make up the odds.

And this naturally leads to another consideration. Dixmont is at present, and is likely to be, full to overflowing; and if the indigent insane from this county were withdrawn from it, and put into a hospital by themselves, there would still be little enough room at Dixmont to accommodate properly those who would be left. Why, then, should not the three Boards of Directors of the Poor in this county meet together and provide for erecting an insane asylum for the poor creatures committed to their care? That seems to us to be the dictate of duty, under existing circumstances. It would be a great relief to Dixmont; it would remove many present causes of discontent and dispute; and, in the end, would not only be cheaper for the tax-payers, but more creditable to their humanity.

We throw out these suggestions for consideration. The subject is one that cannot be thrust aside; and we ask for it the careful attention of those whose business it will be to decide upon it when the time comes.

STRIKES.

However grievously they may be put out or however much they may be affected in property by a strike, the American public not directly concerned with its orgin, are usually, we believe, slow to take a side either for or against a movement of the kind. There is here no dominant class whose members by birth and condition are secluded from the laboring classes in their habitual feelings and in their ordinary hopes and fears. The American capitalists the great majority have been themselves laborers, and as such have become familiar with the difficulties and with the habits of thought which regulate the projects and determine the actions of the class; and even those capitalists who have never been sellers of labor, are through the influence of the republican spirit, hardly less capable than the others of "putting themselves in the place" of the laborer. As the success or failure of a strike must after all, in a considerable degree, depend upon public opinion, the fact just mentioned is no unimportant element in the contest between capital and labor, when in this country it leads to a combined suspension of work for the sake of higher wages, or in resistance of their reduction. Formerly in Europe, and to some extent there even now, all combination of laborers for their own interest or protection was condemned by public opinion without exception or qualification, and in Great Britain all such combination was forbidden by law, under heavy penalties. In spite of the change which British and European public opinion has undergone on this subject, the general community nowhere beyond the Atlantic regards a defensive union of laborers with so much sympathy and respect as it receives in the United States.

Americans generally concede the right of laborers to combine for their own protection and advantage. While recognizing the great economical law that the market rate of wages is regulated by supply and demand, they well know and concede—with Mr. STUART MILL—that "demand and supply are not physical agencies, which thrust a given amount of wages into a laborer's hand without the participation of his own will and actions." No self-acting instrument for the workman the compensation due for his work. Even Americans, too rich or too proud to higgle with a huckster or even with a "storekeeper" over the price of an article, know very well that "higgling" may often be necessary to avoid extortion or to reduce a demand within reasonable limits. Poor human nature is much inclined to sell dear and buy cheap, and "higgling" seems to be the method ordained by fate to bring the law of supply and demand to the consciousness as well as the conscience of buyers and sellers. It is no calumny to say that in every community there are dealers ready to take for their goods precisely what they can get for them, dealers who in buying and selling know no other law than the knowledge or simplicity or necessities of customers prescribe. In the market of labor the same trait of human nature is ever present and potent, and unless the buyers and sellers of the article—labor—are placed on somewhat equal terms; in other words, unless both buyer and seller possess the right, and moreover the power to "higgle" short and at last reject each other's demands, wrong and extortion are very likely to be the result. As in such a dispute between a rich buyer and a single poor seller of labor, the latter would be helpless, completely at the mercy of the other, the combination of laborers for their own protection against extortion is clearly a right in the exercise of which they deserve to be, as they are, sustained by the public opinion of this country.

The advantage, however, which laborers thus here enjoy in the possession of public sympathy, certainly imposes on them a heavy responsibility in the exercise of their acknowledged right. Americans while frankly conceding to their industrial countrymen the right even to "strike work" as a means of securing compliance with just demands, only the more rigorously require, before approving the step, that it shall not have been taken thoughtlessly or recklessly. It is no light or trifling matter to arrest or embarrass the operations of any part of the great industrial machinery of society. In hardly any other way is it possible for the fool or the demagogue to do so much mischief both to individuals and the public. According to a low estimate, the strike in the Welsh iron works some time ago cost the proprietors thirteen millions of dollars, while by the same affair the laborers lost five and a half millions, and it was all without beneficial result. Of the evil results in the fruits of idleness and dissipation no estimate can be made. By a strike of Welsh coal miners in 1871, who demanded an increase of five per cent. in their wages, £127,000 were wasted in twelve weeks. The miners then resumed work at an increase of two and a half per cent., but it is estimated that nine years will be required to compensate by the advance the sum flung away in order to secure it. In both cases the strikers would likely now admit that they aimed at a result which was incompatible with the facts which regulate supply and demand, a condition which always renders a strike foolish, and therefore wrong.

Just at present in this country, not only the laborers but the general public ought to be able to see very clear reasons for such a movement before giving it either their adhesion or their sympathy. When business is barely beginning to revive from the effects of the panic, and when so many thousands of industrious men and women are bearing hunger in enforced idleness in all the great centres of populations, a strike which carries confusion into many branches of industry and threatens ruin to others must be justified in the plainest way to escape condemnation as a high crime against society and humanity. Men, heretofore well paid, who arrogantly and unscrupulously avail themselves of the incidental advantage of their position to extort exemption from a general reduction of wages made necessary and expedient by the financial condition of the times, display a spirit of brutal indifference to the common welfare, which, if merits, as it will certainly sooner or later receive, such punishment as a just and intelligent public sentiment can inflict.

TRANSPORTATION AND MANUFACTURING.

The farmers of the West are just beginning to wake up to the conviction that what they want is not so much a cheapening of transportation to distant markets, as the creation of a home market for the consumption of their products near the place of production. They need to bring the plow, the loom and the anvil together, more than they need a four-track railroad from Chicago to New York. They would be masters of the situation if New York, and New England, and Europe had to go to them to buy, instead of waiting for the West to come to them to sell. The point is very well put by the Milwaukee *Sentinel* in the following:

"There is no reasonable doubt that our products pay a much heavier toll than is necessary for carrying them to the seaboard; but yet the question remains whether they can ever be carried so cheaply as to leave a margin equal to that which might be realized out of them if only so much of our population could be steadily employed in manufactures and other like pursuits as would consume the excess over what is necessary to support those engaged in agriculture. It may be seriously doubted. At least this much is certain, that every man who establishes some branch of valuable manufacturing in any of these great grain-producing States of the Northwest is doing as good a work in his way to solve the difficulties that hamper us as the one who is content merely to think of reaching the same end. No conceivable texture of legal enactments can regulate a disordered state of trade that grows out of overproduction in one particular line of industry, and this, to a considerable extent, is the trouble that besets us now. The West does not need so much to farm, less—though this in some respects, would be well—as it needs to manufacture more. A judiciously managed line of manufactures in any neighborhood is the best possible basis for all other business, and such neighborhoods, especially when surrounded by a rich agricultural country, always pass through seasons of financial embarrassment with the greatest safety. Such localities are everywhere in the West. No country could be better situated in this respect. If this lever is seized, together with a wise and judicious legislation, as a means of escape from the drabdom in which agriculture now finds itself placed, there may be an escape with a blessing to it; but if we depend on legislation alone for relief, only a meagre extortion and much imposition, but must always expect to witness a deal of needless poverty and constantly recurring revolutions in seasons of great over-supply. We must employ more of our people in shops, mills and factories, or we must suffer for it as we are suffering now. This is the lesson that has been pressed upon the West time after time, and it must still be pressed again and again. We cannot live by bread, beef, and pork alone."

THE proposition for the establishment of a Grand International Court of Arbitration for the settlement of disputes among the nations of Christendom, appears to be gaining a foothold in Europe. Action has just been taken in the Italian Parliament approving the object in view, and a national committee for Italy has been appointed, for correspondence with the organizations already existing in several countries in Europe. The directors of affairs in Italy seem to have embraced readily and with warmth the plan by which a prospect is opened for settling peacefully any questions that may arise with neighboring powers. The expenses of an international jury are less than a week's armament, without taking into account the enormous economy of human life. Those American promoters of the scheme who are at present in Rome, have been received with many distinguished marks of respect and honor. Who can tell but that some who are now living may witness the fulfilment of TENNYSON'S prophetic vision of the time—

"When the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle-flags are furled,
In the Parliament of Man, the federation of the world."

The Law and the Lotteries.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you please publish for the public good, the accompanying abstract of the law of Pennsylvania upon the subject of lotteries? It is bad enough at any time that our working classes and our young clerks should be fleeced of their money by the temptations offered by unprincipled men in Public Library schemes and building lot prizes, but in times like the present it is worse than bad; it borders on the diabolical. Many a man thinks it all right because Governor So-and-so is a manager, and Mr. Thus-and-thus a director.

SENICKLEY.

"All lotteries, whether public or private, for money, goods, wares or merchandise, chattels, lands, tenements, hereditaments or other matters or things whatsoever, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and every grant, bargain, sale, conveyance or transfer of any goods, chattels, lands, tenements, or hereditaments which shall be made in pursuance of any such lottery, is hereby declared void. Act of 31st March, 1860, Sec. 52.

The next section provides that any person who shall be in any way concerned in managing, conducting or carrying on any lottery shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding one year.

Section 54 provides that any person who shall sell or expose to sale or cause to be sold, or shall advertise or cause to be advertised for sale any lottery ticket or share thereof, or any writing, bill, certificate, token or other device intending to entitle the holder, bearer or any other person to any prize to be drawn, shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars and two years' imprisonment; and the purchaser of any such ticket shall in all respects be a competent witness to prove the offense.

(See Purdon, last ed., page 331.)

IN SATURDAY'S COMMERCIAL we directed attention to the fact that the furnace for burning coal-dust, now in successful operation in England, was in reality an American invention. Another unfair claim for priority in an important invention is also made abroad; the construction, namely, of hollow wrought-iron columns, a number of which were exhibited as "novelties" at the Vienna Exposition, by a German manufacturer, but which are actually nothing more nor less than the well-known Phœnix wrought-iron column invented and patented by the President of the Phœnix Iron Company, June 17, 1862. For more than ten years this column, or post, has been largely manufactured at the Phœnix Iron Works, and many thousand tons of them have gone into the construction of wrought-iron bridges, viaducts, depots, warehouses, and other structures in various parts of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, and in South and Central America. Not a few of the latest mechanical inventions in European countries would probably, in like manner, upon investigation turn out to be mere copies of inventions in general use here.

IN view of the fact that the act of February, 1872 provides for the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States within each fiscal year, to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, and that the purchase of bonds of late years have been so large that now we are many years ahead of the sinking fund contemplated by the act, it is proposed by several men of standing in Congress that the $29,818,856 which should, in conformity with the act, be contributed to the sinking fund during the next fiscal year, be for one year used for the expenses of the government, in order to prevent any increased taxation just now; and it is said that bills will soon be introduced to that effect.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The snow storm which set in on Saturday was a little behind time. It would have been the proper thing to have a good white blanket over the earth for Christmas.

There is a certain residence in a certain village of the Empire State, concerning which the peculiarity is that when you are passing by it, you feel less in need of your overcoat than when your are passing other houses in the vicinity.

Now are the blessed little ones beginning to quarrel with each other over their presents because one is better than another, and to smash up their small hobby-horses and tin trumpets and to make ruin generally of the production of Santa Claus' workshop.

The season is winding up under such cheering auspices that most people are getting ready for a really happy New Year.

Let no man desecrate these gracious holidays by letting his festivity degenerate into debauchery, and his good time sink into a bad time.

Motley's last book, "John of Barneveld," will be out in England in a few days. He has spent on it as much labor in proportion as on the rest of the series of great historical works of which it forms part, and it is predicted the work will prove no unworthy companion to its predecessors.

Selfishness is not only the essence of all wrong-doing, but it is in itself the torment of the soul. We shall have "on earth peace, good will toward men" just in proportion to the prevalence of the unselfish spirit.

We receive *cum grano salis* the foolish report that Morton, Conkling and others have a plan for abolishing the chief justiceship. It comes from the *Herald*.

The question of what is to be done for the unemployed and destitute is becoming a very serious one in a number of our large cities.

Baltimore will hereafter receive no girls into the High school under twelve, and Baltimore is right. No one can tell how many children have been ruined, mentally and bodily, by a system of forcing.

"Booth will have a majority; but can't say how much," was the prophesy of Horace Greeley at a spiritual seance in San Francisco, ten days before the election. Booth had a majority, thereby demonstrating that Horace has greatly improved as a prophet since his advent into the other world.

The Citizens' National Bank, of Hagerstown, Md., has been bought up and is to be transferred to Washington, to fill the place and occupy the building of the First National Bank, which collapsed with Jay Cooke. The stock brought a premium of sixteen per cent.

General Porter wants a new trial. He claims that he is an innocent man, resting under an unjust sentence passed upon him by an unfriendly tribunal in a moment of passion.

More speeches. Congressmen in droves have been calling on the Bureau of Statistics for facts and figures relative to imports, exports, products, manufactures, etc., to be used in discussing commercial and financial topics after the recess.

It is the one difficulty of present financial discussions that no two men can agree as to fundamental principles. In every other department of human knowledge there are axioms, but here there is somebody ready to dispute anything. The statistics of the world need to be collected and collated, in the first place, so that there may be an acknowledged basis of fact; then a master mind must interpret them into principles.

Young men and women, remember this: that the average duration of life of the intemperate is, among mechanics, working, and laboring men, eighteen years; professional men and gentlemen, fifteen years; women, fourteen years.

In some recent experiments on the behavior of metals under stress, it was found that metal strained so far as to take a permanent set, and left under the strain producing it, gains in power of resistance up to a certain limit.

A scientific triumph. Schultz's chronoscope, used in estimating the initial velocity of a cannon ball, measures an interval of time to within one fifty-thousandth of a second.

According to a correspondent who has been making a trip of observation through the Indian Territory, the Cherokees are advancing in the arts, science and government, to a degree that is a flat contradiction of the theory that the red man cannot be civilized under any conditions.

The American trade dollar has been formally recognized by the Chinese government as a medium of trade, and will henceforth be received by them in payment of duties at its intrinsic value, which is 89.61 of pure silver.

Two of the engineers in charge of the field parties of the Wheeler expedition have arrived in Washington. They explored a highly interesting region in the Rocky mountains of southern Colorado, and return laden with valuable scientific data.

The grain fleet wintering at Milwaukee, has a carrying capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. When navigation opens in the spring, these vessels will make a marked impression on the stock of grain in store when they take out their cargoes.

Lumbermen and farmers in the northern pine regions are bothered about getting along with their work of logging and clearing this winter, for the reason that the ground is not frozen, owing to the early fall of snow, and still remaining quantity.

So great, out in Denver, is the demand for money to be used in new buildings, that it always commands two per cent. per month on the very best improved real estate security, valuing the property at about one-half its taxable valuation.

Poor North Carolina is in a miserable plight. Everybody feels poor except the political thieves. Property is depreciating, and the taxes are a grievous burden. The State is Democratic.

A New York *literateur* is going to boil down Clarissa Harlowe, Richardson's novel, to such proportions that something less than a life time will be required to read it. If it is successful, other classic English stories will be similarly abridged.

Trout breeding on an extensive scale has become an established enterprise near New Bedford, Massachusetts. A hatching house has been constructed with a capacity of four hundred thousand eggs.

PERSONAL.

In consequence of the death of her grandfather, Miss Nellie Grant will not, as heretofore stated, be one of the bridesmaids at the approaching Cadwallader-Borie wedding in Philadelphia. The President's wife and daughter have withdrawn from society for the winter, and no entertainments will be given at the White House, except General Grant's reception on New Year's.

Ex-Vice President Colfax lately had an opportunity of showing his fellow citizens in South Bend that his sentiments on temperance do not expend themselves altogether in words. He picked up a poor drunken fellow in the street and spent an hour in hunting up his abode and consigning him to the care of his family.

Did the angels have charge over him? Professor Agassiz was never injured by the bite of a snake or the poison of any venomous reptile, herb or flower.

Commissioner Douglass, of the Revenue Department, is spending the holidays at his home in Erie, this State.

There are now two vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, occasioned by the resignation of President Woolsey and the death of Prof. Agassiz. The former will probably be filled by the election of Prof. Dana, of Yale, and it is suggested that President Eliot, of Harvard, shall be chosen for the other.

Ralph Keeler, special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, mysteriously disappeared from the steamer Cienfuegos on the passage from Santiago de Cuba to Manzanillo, and nothing has since been heard of him. His baggage was on board the steamer on her arrival at Manzanillo, and was delivered by the captain to the United States Consul there. Consul General Hall and the agent of the Associated Press at Havana have inquired by telegraph and mail in all directions for the missing man, but without result.

The rough, whole-souled spirit of the Nevada miner finds its ideal in that bluff old salt, Captain Lorraine, of the *Niobe*, and accordingly the residents of Virginia City send him a silver brick in token of their esteem. The inscription is unique; it reads: "Lamberton Lorraine: You are a brick; this is another—presented by Americans who love humanity and its manly defenders. Virginia City, Nevada, U. S. A., 1873."

Southern people are trying to raise by subscription the sum of $20,000, which remains unpaid upon the statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, now compled at Nuremberg, Bavaria.

Bazaine has left France for his island home in the Mediterranean. In all probability with the next change of government in this fickle nation we will see the old soldier restored to his rank in the army, his position in the Legion of Honor, and all the other honors with which he was decorated during the reign of Napoleon III.

Just A. Peck is the name of a resident of Peoria. It's a poor fellow who isn't at least half a bushel.

Lake Wood Cemetery, where will rest the remains of the great jurist, Samuel Nelson, is a most charming rural burying ground, near Cooperstown, N. Y., lying under the shadow of Mount Vision and Prospect Rock, localities made famous by Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, and not far from the traditional cave of the mythical Leatherstocking. It is situated on a steep hillside, facing the west, and overlooking both the village and the waters of Otsego Lake.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Partial Statement of the Resources Furnished the Creditors—Excess of Assets Over Liabilities—An Important and Timely Circular.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., bankrupts, as well as all the individual members of the firm, excepting Messrs. H. C. Fahnestock and W. G. Moorehead, have subscribed affidavits containing a statement of the resources of the house, as well as the assets of each member of the firm. The sum total shows a large excess over the liabilities.

The statement referred to represents the various amounts of money at present available or which can be realized from choses in action, real and personal property, bonds, stocks, &c., &c.

The following important circular has just been issued, and a copy of it will be forwarded to each creditor of the firm at an early day:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—IN THE MATTER OF JAY COOKE & CO., IN BANKRUPTCY—SPECIAL NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

To avoid delay in the choice of assignee or trustee at the first meeting of creditors, it is important that depositions for proofs of claim should be made before the day appointed for said meeting.

Depositions for proofs of claims *can be taken only* before a Register in Bankruptcy or a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, and must be made by the claimant testifying of his own knowledge, unless he is absent from the United States, or prevented by some other good cause from testifying, in which cases the demand may be verified by the attorney or authorized agent of the claimant testifying to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, setting forth his means of knowledge; or, if in a foreign country, the oath of the creditor may be taken before any Minister, Consul or Vice Consul of the United States.

Corporations may verify their claims by the oath or solemn affirmation of their president, cashier, or treasurer, and if the corporation has no such officer as cashier or treasurer, the deposition may be made by the officer whose duties most nearly correspond to those of cashier or treasurer.

Creditors should be prepared to produce before the officer by whom the deposition is taken the following:

"A copy of the account (where the debt is an open account), with the items in detail, and average due, date of items maturing at different dates; the note, check, draft, certificate of deposit, bond, or other written evidence of the claim, if any; if the claim is in judgment, the court term and number of the case, and time when judgment was recovered, should be stated. It is also important to have the proper address (street and number) of each creditor indorsed on his deposition."

In case the creditor has security, the particulars thereof must be stated on the blank at the end of the enclosed form of deposition.

Joseph Mason, Esq., the Register in this matter, will, for the convenience of creditors, attend at the late banking house of the bankrupts, No. 114 South Third street, Philadelphia, from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., on each day prior to the meeting of creditors, for the purpose of taking depositions for proofs of claims, and from the 7th to the 14th of January from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

All depositions, as soon as taken, should be immediately forwarded to him at his office.

New Publications.

THOUGHTS: By Emma Burt. Published by George W. Wheat, New York.

The very crudities and imperfections of some writings contain more and nobler inspiration than the most careful and elaborate wisdom of others, for the reason that their ideal range is higher. In this class of books we include the meagre little collection of poems which, under the above diffident title, the modest singer—one of a family of exceptionally gifted sisters, and herself none the less rarely dowered because, as yet, comparatively unknown—has just ventured to publish. The title of the dainty *morceau* of a volume is a misnomer, however. The poems are not "thoughts," but shaped imaginations; the result not merely so much of the constructive intellect as of that fine and subtle intuitive quality whose outgrowth is "the vision and the faculty divine." They are, as we have intimated, by no means wholly rounded and symmetrical in the structural elements of rythmic melody and completeness, and perhaps their chief value consists in their suggestive prophetic foreshadowings of greater things to come; nevertheless, they give large promises into "the open secret of the universe;" exhibit a vital sympathy with nature in all its manifold and incessantly changing phases and moods; are instinct with interpreting insight into the solemn mystery of our wondrous humanity, its joys and sorrows, its hopes and fears, its loves and longings, its forebodings and aspirations, its sighs of earth and dreams of heaven. All of them, moreover, show a more than ordinarily comprehensive mastery over the poetic material of poetry—words—and some are marked by an exceedingly exalted beauty of imagery and delicate grace of expression. The writer was born in the purple of the true poet, and people are destined to hear from her again, with wider compass and power. To listen, also, and to vibrate. For she knows the mystic chords, and has solved the hidden marvel of the keys.

The Contest for the Cotton Crown.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The anxiety of a portion of the old cotton-growing States to remit for a time the great energy they have thrown into manufactures and resume their mastership in the production of cotton, is not without reason. The capacity of the West for this production seriously assails Southern supremacy. The experiment made in Kansas this year encountered four weeks less than the usual summer and unfavorable weather a portion of that. And yet the crop was so large and the fibre so good that the papers speak of the success as complete; say that extensive preparations are being made for a larger crop next year, and that cotton will be one of the great staples for all future time. This intention, justified by the experiment, is sanctioned by the efforts of the St. Louis Cotton Association to stimulate the cultivation not only in Texas and the Indian Nation and Arkansas, but also in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, by the offer of large premiums for the best qualities and largest amounts. The effort extends west along the same longitude, and promises an addition of no inconsiderable amount to the whole crop.

It is not, perhaps, within the power of the South to stop this effort. If the Western States find a profit in this industry they will naturally pursue it, and enlarge the cotton area of the country by all they do and produce. Nor is it likely that the best results in the West will equal the finer qualities of the South at any time. Still, if the attempts of parts of the south to check production and control the market by limiting the crops, are carried out, this great region independent of that interest and of proved capacity, may furnish a compensation that will be more agreeable to spinners than to planters.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following comparative statement, showing some of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the United States during the eleven months ended November 30, for the years 1872 and 1873:

ARTICLES.	1872.	1873.
Cotton manufactures, piece goods, yards	126,458,863	104,378,049
Iron, pig, tons	105,846	90,098
Iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	62,307	22,669
Iron, railroad of all sorts, tons	441,074	177,956
Iron, hoops, sheet, boiler and armor plate, tons	29,829	17,988
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, piping and tubing, tons	7,590	2,635
Linen manufactures, piece goods, yards	111,474,000	97,400,679
Silk manufactures, broad of all kinds	$145,249	$24,570
Ribbons, of all kinds, value	$60,330	$50,593
Other articles of silk only, value	$72,010	$59,536
Other articles of silk and other materials, value	$186,023	$76,989
Wool, sheep and lambs', pounds	2,199,111	819,981
Wool, cloths, or wool mixed with other matter as, yards	5,868,648	4,663,017
Worsted stuffs of all wool or wool mixed with other materials, yards	91,232,961	83,186,177
Carpets, yard	6,606,144	4,864,681

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., commencing from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn semi-annually is compounded in January and July. Rules of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. K. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Lindsay, Robert G. Schwartz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND.....63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

Isaac Jones,	O. O. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,	Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter,	Jno. F. Hunsicker,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
	Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. M

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Finishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

FOR

Holiday Presents!

AT

Panic Prices,

AT

McKEE'S.

Furs, Furs, Furs

For Holiday Presents,

AT PANIC PRICES.

Beautiful Shawls and Cloaks

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT PANIC PRICES!

AT

McKee's.

A great variety of Choice Goods, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, are now offered at PANIC PRICES, at the GREAT CASH SALE, at

M'KEE'S,

No. 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 27, 1873.

The usual dullness incident to the holidays signs throughout business circles. The banks e pursuing the routine of their checking and epositing transactions quietly, money being enty for all legitimate demands. With successful January settlement, and a fair start n the new quarter we look for more active mes.

We published a few days since a copy of Mr. erriam's bill, submitted to Congress, in favor free banking. He has furnished the press ith a copy of the bill, accompanied with otes as to its probable workings. Of section he writes that three-quarters of all redemp- ons are now made in New York, but that the otes when redeemed here by the treasury reasonted) are "to be sent to the treasury Washington, to be sorted by experts, as the achinery is perfected there and the work one by females at a small expense, one- uarter what it would cost in New York;" section 5 he says, "thirty or forty millions mutilated bank notes are annually de- royed;" of section 6, that "redemption will aturally force all banks to keep a reserve;" nd of the whole bill, that "this means an asticity of the currency, and measures and pplies, at all times, the quantity of currency he business of the country requires."

The two most important sections of this pro- osed law, are those making the amount of ank notes to be governed by the demand of he people for their use, and doing away both he reserve clause of the present banking law, hich requirement nobody attempts, by any rocess worthy to be called reasoning, to de- nd this requirement; and the utter failure f it to work anything but harm so far as it is beyed at all has pretty much closed the ouths of those who formerly were its apolo- ists. There is a law of self-preservation, older nd more efficacious than any statute, which revents people from hurting themselves; but he framers of the currency act somehow forgot hat so long as banks have to redeem their otes and pay their depositors on demand, re- ard for their own safety will make them keep eserve enough, that they can best judge how uch is required, and more than enough is nnecessary.

The last section of the bill, prohibiting in- erest being paid on deposits and requiring ational banks to keep their accounts with ational bank, is not in accordance with the pirit of the bill in its more important points.

—Of the growing amount of our bonded in- ebtedness the *Herald* says:

"It is estimated that the aggregate of the country ational, state, local and individual—does not fall much short of $12,000,000,000; that the railroad bond nd mortgage indebtedness is equal to $600,000,000; nd that outside of current business obligations such s bank loans, due bills and other business papers, he amount of interest annually paid by our people, t home and abroad, is not less than $720,000,000. hese figures are startling enough in their magni- ude to compel a pause, before any at once is made o swell the volume and add to the distress in which ooner or later must come upon the country. A day f payment is just as certain as a law of nature, and hen it arrives even the vaunted prosperity of he country will scar ely suffice to sustain the tre- endous burden. We may temporize with the si- uation as much as we please, but so long as expan- ion of credit continues to be fostered by a reduc- ion and increasing irredeemable paper currency e shall be making forward with steady and en- husiastic strides to a condition of stringency and ulti- mate ruin. It has been well said that paper money s not a temporary resource: that we can take up and ay coin as we can one. Without contraction is as dangerous as inflation. Both shock values. But hen, as has recently been the case, a great result is orked out by events, and an end has been ap- roached through certain conditions enforced by a rise, naturally it would seem to be the part of wisdo o retain as much as possible of the good and refrain rom pushing again into excesses that must eventu- ate in catastrophe.

—The following table shows the prices of allway stocks, gold, etc., at the various ses- ions of the New York Stock Exchange, dur- ng the day. Furni-hed by Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue nd Wood street:

December 27, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:0 P.M.
Gold.....	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
Canton.....	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Quicksilver.....	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Pacific Mail.....	39	38¾	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Adams Express.....				66¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.....				66¾		66¾
American Express.....		56		56¾		56¾
United States Express.....		66¾		66¾		66¾
New York Central.....	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie.....		44¾		44¾		44¾
Michigan Central.....		93		93		
Michigan Southern.....	75¾	75	75¾	76¼	76	76
Illinois Central.....		96¾		96¾		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.....		84¾		85¼		
Chicago & Northwestern.....	65¾			65¾	65¾	65¾
Do preferred.....		69¾		70	69¾	69¾
Rock Island.....	90¾	90¾	91	91	91	91
St. Paul.....	40¾		41¾	41¾	41	41
Do preferred.....		64½		64¾		64¾
Wabash.....		49	50	49¾	49¼	49¼
Do preferred.....		69		70		
Fort Wayne.....		80		81		81
Ohio and Mississippi.....	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific.....	30¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton.....		103		103		
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie.....		1		1		
Harlem.....	118¾			119¼		119¼

—The following are the quotations for Government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.
1881, coupons.....	119¾	119¾
5-20s, 1865.....	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1864.....	114¾	114¾
5-20s, 1865.....	114¾	115
5-20s, new.....	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1867.....	118¼	118¼
5-20s, 1868.....	118¾	118¾
10-40s.....	110¾	110¾
10-40s, coupons.....	111¼	111¼
Currency 6s.....	113	113
New 5s.....	110¾	111¾
STATE BONDS		
Tennessees.....		80¾
Tennessee, new.....		81
South Carolinas, July.....		11
Missouri 6s.....		91½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 27, 1873.

REMARKS—Since our last review there has been a fall of snow, and from appearances winter is about to "set in." Well, it is about the time to hear the gingle of sleigh bells. Saturday is generally a dull day with the most branches of trade. Added to this was the fact that there is a serious difficulty existing between some of the railroads and a portion of their employees, which has had the effect of detaining the regular arrival of freights to this point. It is expected, however, that the matter will soon be arranged and business go on as usual. We have few changes to note, prices as a general rule being uniform and unchanged. It is but a brief space of time until a new year will be ushered in, when we hope to see a general revival in trade.

Below will be found the receipts of the articles enumerated for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls.....	2,791	Apples, bbls.....	201
Cheese, boxes.....	149	Corn, sacks.....	366
Wheat, sacks.....	1,857	Barley, sacks.....	1,627
Rye, sacks.....	145	Oats, sacks.....	2,913
Butter, pkgs.....	25	Bacon, pcs.....	5,943
Potatoes, bushels..	2,000	Bacon, cs.....	1,000

From the above it will be seen that the receipts of flour are largely on the increase, being 2,781 barrels against 850, Barley and wheat are also in increased receipts.

The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Friday evening, December 26, 1873:

Flour.	Apples.	Cheese.	Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Butter.	Bacon pcs.
1,982	258	160	660	1,466	2,864	772	1,818	41	1,350
2,775	1,795	200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	100	1,000
2,263	136	149	510	170	992	145	286	34	962
1,050	1,256	...	1,200	1,200	1,000	...	1,000	...	...
2,781	201	...	366	...	1,857	...	348	25	...
10,646	1,016	449	3,143	3,724	6,393	497	3,538	147	7,712

Bacon, tierces, 315. Pork, 68. Lard, 3,650 bushels.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a fair demand at $1 50@2 00 per bushel for common to medium, and $3 00@3 50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Prices are steady with a moderately active demand. Sales at 60@70c per gallon.

ASHES—Soda Ash, common, 3¼@4c; first, 5c. Potash, 9c; Pearl, 10c.; Arsenic, 5c; Black Lead, 5c.

ALES—X $8 ⅌ bbl; XX, $9; India ale $10 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in gilt-rekins of 20 gals, $23 75@3 50, 10 gals, $13 50@14; 5 gals, $6 75@7; 2½ gals, $3 62½@3 67½; in cases, bottles, $2 75; Wm. Youngers' India Pale ale, in cases of 3 doz bottles, $3 ⅌ doz; Robt. Youngs of sparkling ale $3 ⅌ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by H & A Burke, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ⅌ doz; Cassella, Hazard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BRAN—Fair to choice navy $2@2 20. Trade fair.

BOOKS—We quote at from 40 to 45 per ⅌.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Market steady; sales per doz ⅌ 1 cans, $1 60; ⅌ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans, $27 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet with sales red and red topped 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7¼@8¾c. Hurl 9¾@10c per lb.

BUTTER—The supply of butter suitable for table use continues short of the demand. The receipts are very light, and we should not be surprised to see prices go up a figure. We quote prime to choice at 30@32c ⅌ lb; common to fair 10@25c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is nothing new in this department of trade. Trade is moderately active, with sales at the following figures: Extra sugar cured, 9¾c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11¾c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 10¾c; bacon shoulders, 8¾c; ri-sides, 9c; short rib sides, 9¼c; clear sides, 10c; mess pork, $17 50 per bbl; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 9¾c per lb; prime leaf in nail kegs, 10c; prime leaf in buckets, 10½c; refined for summer use in tierces, 9¾c; do in half bbl, 10c; do in buckets, 10½c; refined in 3 lb caddies, 11c; do in 5 lb caddies, 11¼c; do in 3 lb pails, 13c; in 5 lb pails, 12¾c; ham sausage, 10c.

CARBON OIL—Sales at works, f. o. b., at 11@11¾c ⅌ gallon. The usual advance for small lots from stores charged.

CRANBERRIES—The current rates are $10 to $12 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $30 ⅌ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 40 ⅌ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS—We quote: Lemon biscuits 11½c, ginger snaps 12¾c, oyster crackers 7c, soda crackers 7c, sugar crackers 9½c, butter crackers 7c; water 6c; 7¾c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Hesson's Phœnix $3 00@3 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00 @3 50.

CHEESE—There is more demand, and prices firm at the following figures: Good Ohio Dairy 13¾@15c; prime Ohio factory, September make, 14¾@15c, to the trade, and 15@15¾c in a jobbing way; Young America 15c; Nutmeg 15c; pottos to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6¾@6¾c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales ranges use of crop apples at 5@6¾c. Peaches 10@12c for prime halves.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs are scarce and high, retailing at three cents apiece. We quote strictly fresh at 31@32c per doz packed at 1824c.

FISH—No. 1 extra mess mackerel $18; No. 1 mess do, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $28; No. 1 shore mackerel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackerel, $17; No. 2 bay mackerel, $14 large No. 3 mackerel, $13; No. 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $5 ⅌ bbl; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 50@8 00; large Georges codfish, $7 50 ⅌ 100; medium size codfish, $5 50 ⅌ 100; red herring, scale 50c ⅌ box; No. 1 3c ⅌ box.

FEATHERS—No. 1 at 75@80c ⅌ lb; No. 2 C, 40@75c as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—As noted above, the receipts of flour are on the increase, yet it is feared the "complacentness" between the railroads and a portion of their employees may for a time check the receipts. The stocks on hand are ample for the present. Prices are very firm at the following quotations:

State amber wheat.....	$5 25@5 50
State red wheat.....	5 75@6 00
Fancy St. Louis.....	6 25@6 50
Fancy Kentucky white wheat.....	8 50
Fancy Kentucky red wheat.....	8 00
Good Ohio red wheat.....	7 25
Wisconsin Spring wheats.....	7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats.....	7 50
Rye flour.....	5 25

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices and continue to quote as follows:

Coffee—Green Rio coffee, choice, 31c; strictly prime 29@30c; prime 28½c; good 26c; fair 24½c; green Java 37@38c ⅌ lb; roasted Rio in papers, 40c.

Teas—Young Hyson 60@$1 10 ⅌ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ⅌ lb; Japan 55@$1 00 ⅌ lb; Oolong 60c@$1 00 ⅌ lb; fancy $1 00 ⅌ lb; Souchong 35@55c ⅌ lb.

Sugar—Standard Ex C 10¼c; Standard B 10¼c; standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11¾c.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

Syrups—extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 55@60c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½c.

GAME—There is still a plentiful supply for New Year's day which may be had at something near the following figures: Squirrels—$1 25@2 00 ⅌ dozen. Rabbits—$1 50@2 00 ⅌ dozen. Venison—Saddles ⅌ lb, whole deer from 7c to 10c. Quail—$1 50 ⅌ dozen. Pheasants—$3 50@4 00 ⅌ dozen. Prairie chickens—$3 50@4 00 ⅌ dozen. Wild Turkey—$1 50@3 00 each. Turkeys—15@16c ⅌ lb. Chickens—12½@13c ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—The arrival of wheat and barley are on the increase. Prices however are unchanged. The following are the ruling quotations of the market: Wheat—Red winter, $1 25@1 60, and $1 65@1 70, for amber and white. Oats—Prime white, 50@55c, and mixed, 46@49c. Corn—Prime yellow, shelled, 70@75c; mixed, 68@70c; old ear, 70@72c; and new from 65@70c. Rye held at 85@90c.

HOMINY—We are reported sales at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

HAY—The supply is equal to the demand. Sales from wagons at $19@22; baled $20@24. Straw $15 @16 ⅌ ton.

ONIONS—Are in good supply with sales in a regular way $4 00 to $5 50 per bbl.

PICKLES—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $ 75; gallons, plain, $5 00; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 00; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; English cauliflower, pints, $3 00; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 00; English pearl, pints, $3 50; English picalil, quarts, $6 00; English walnuts, pints, $4 50; English walnuts, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil, pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES—Sales at $1 15@1 25 for prime; mixed 90@95c ⅌ bush. Sales at Baltimore $4 50@5 50 ⅌ bushel; Jerseys $6 25@6 75.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in timothy, but there is some inquiry for clover. Flaxseed is $1 85 @1 90 ⅌ bushel.

WHISKEY—Highwines 99c@$1 00 per gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 29, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Dec. 22.....	6,307	....	....
Tuesday, Dec. 23.....	4,328	....	....
Wednesday, Dec. 24..	15,929	....	1,773
Thursday, Dec. 25....	15,563	....	2,645
Friday, Dec. 26.....	10,000	....	....
Saturday, Dec. 27....	....	....	....
Total for week.....	52,607		4,418
Since Jan. 1.....	1,933,358	91,044	761,732
To Dec 27, 1873....	1,880,751	91,044	757,140
Same time 1872....	1,166,591	120,963	623,007
Same time 1871....	1,166,493	102,941	631,302
Same time 1870....	1,650,810	193,925	619,225
Same time 1869.....	1,028,992	145,888	446,894
Same time 1868.....	1,042,221	185,135	509,626

BUSINESS

The improvement we noted in the oil trade at the date of our last general review has been maintained, the advance noted at that time continues, and prices are the same as before noted. The receipts, although cut off by the rail for a portion of the week, were fully made up by receipts of barge oil by river. Since our last over 30,000 barrels have been received by that route. After the holidays are over we expect to see lively times in the oil regions. Refined oil—the market has not been very active; holders, however, refuse to make any concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	11,191	....
Allegheny Valley Railroad...	5,601	4,418
Total.....	16,892	4,418

The following are the exports of refined oil and by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1 to December 27, 1873:

	1869	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penn.....	145,808	191,923	809,641	120,963	91,044
A. V. R. R	446,894	619,225	631,302	623,007	757,140
Total..	592,702	811,158	733,943	743,970	858,184

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was quiet as usual on the last day of the week. Prices are the same as the day previous, barge oil about 3c. The following sales were made at.

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls Union.....$1 93
1,000 " do Untied..... 93½

Dispatches from the oil regions quote the market firm.

REFINED.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands, viz: Hall¼c free on cars at works.

Philadelphia—Spot 1¾@2c; January 1¾@c; February 1¾@2c; March 1¾@2c; April 1¾@1¾c.

New York—Market quiet; sales were made for shipping at 13¾c. Sales 5,000 bbls, May, 16c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm, city, $1 90; country $1 80.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 27—The "Herald" says: The petroleum markets were quiet and unchanged. On the upper road the market is dull at 15¾. The market at Oil City $1 05@1 10. At Parker's Landing the market was 99¾c for United, and $1 00@1 05 for Union. The home refined market 5¾c in bulk, and 10¾c in barrels. Sales and resales:

4,5-8-4 crude, upper road, spot..... $1 15
1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 1 17½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot..... 1 05
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union pipe..... 1 02½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United pipe..... 99¾

NEW YORK, December 27, closing, 26—Crude, in bulk, quiet; sales 8,000 bbls, delivered 2,000 bbls each week in January, at 5¾c. Refined quiet at 13¾c for shipping delivery; sales 5,000 bbls for first half of May delivery at 15c. Case—spot, quiet at 18¾@19¾c. Naptha 8¾@. Philadelphia delivery—Market quiet at 13¾c for fresh.

TITUSVILLE, December 27—Market steady at $1 15 at 17¾.

ROUSKVILLE, December 27.—Market quiet and unchanged; quoted at 9c.

TIDIOUTE, December 27.—Market weaker at 90c asked; no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 27.—Market unchanged; little doing at 95@97½c.

OIL CITY, December 27.—Market quiet at $1 05.

PARKER'S, December 27.—Market quiet at from 99c@$1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Market quiet; S. W. 13½c; crude 4¾c; refined 9¾c. Sales, Futures, January, 13¾c; February, 13¾c; March, 14¼@14½c; April 14¾@14¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 27.—The market is quiet. On upper road sales 1,000 barrels, spot, $1 13¾; 850 bbls @ $1 14; 2,500 do $1 00 @ 1¼. Oil City, 1,000 Union at $1 01¾. Parkers, 3,000 Union $1 00; 2,000 do $1 02¾; 5,000 United, spot, 3,000 do 97½c.

PARKERS, December 27.—Market quiet and nominal to-day at 90c@1 00.

OIL CITY, December 27.—The market dull and quiet at $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, December 27.—The market "dead," and nothing at all doing. We quote at $1 10@1 15.

TIDIOUTE, December 27.—The market very quiet, on hand nothing at all doing. We quote at $1 10@1 15.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jos Bushnell.....	Crystal O W.....	942
H & B.....	Penn O W.....	585
Frost & P.....	Riverside O W.....	74
Fisher Bros.....	Liberty O W.....	1,115
S W Anderson.....	Liberty O W.....	826
S Dunbon.....	Liberty O W.....	145
H McKelvey.....	Hutchinson O W.....	296
Lockhart & Frew....	Brilliant O W.....	627
Fisher Bros.....	Empire O W.....	223
H S Duncan.....	American O W.....	1,413
Total.....		6,375

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Crystal O W.....	913	Hutchinson O W.....	296
Penn O W.....	585	Brilliant O W.....	627
Riverside O W.....	74	Empire O W.....	223
Liberty O W.....	2,151	American O W.....	1,413
Total.....			6,275

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W., P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, December 28, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
P W Swinehgerer.....	Warden, F & Co, Phila....	997
Standard Oil Co.....	Warden, F & Co, Phila....	2,010
Lockhart & Frew....	Warden, F & Co, Phila....	510
Wormser, M & Co....	John P Lyon, Phila.....	200
H S A Stewart.....	G W White, Harrisburg..	50
Total.....		3,910

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn. Railroad.

E J Waring & Co.....Waring, Bros & Co, Phila...832

IRON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

December 27.—Scotch pig moves slowly, and the market may be called dull; the only sale we hear of is 200 tons Eglinton at $22 50; there is an entire absence of speculation, while the demand from consumers is only to meet present wants. American pig is steady, and the market has a hardening tendency. There is not much iron offering, most of the stock lately on hand having been disposed of. The production during the past year has been in excess of the demand which has been the principal cause of the decline in prices during the past season. Now, however, as none of the companies are likely to resume for some time to come, and with light stocks on hand, prices have an upward tendency. As usual at this season of the year, the demand for railroad iron is light, while that for the future the companies are still out of the market. During the past week about 8,000 tons Grey Forge have been sold on terms kept private. New rails are quiet and without movement. Old T are in better inquiry; 8,000 tons sold at $28, now held at $30 @32. Scrap is nominal at 20@22½. Old wrought and 50 do light iron sold on private terms. Refined bar continues quiet at about our quotations, and though the mills are said to be firmer, store prices are barely sustained.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

December 27.—The demand for pig iron has subsided somewhat since our last, but a fair business has been effected at about previous figures. Sales of 1,500 tons No 1 foundry at $25; No 2 do at $23; also 3,000 tons No 1 foundry, grey forge, at furnace, at $26@29. The latter is now scarce and held at $30. White and mottled is quoted at $26 for choice Lehigh.

Manufactured Iron—Bar is attracting rather more attention, and holders are quite firm in their views. We quote at 3 4c, but some holders refuse to sell at less than 3 7-16c ⅌ lb. Old rails are in scanty supply, and of T's and U's the stock is exhausted. Sales of D. H. R's at $40, but at the close $41 was the general asking price. Scrap is much wanted at $36 for select piling.

Scotch Pig—Is selling at $23@26 for Eglinton and Glengarnock.

Bolts—Are unchanged at $4 75 ⅌ keg.

Old Metals—Are neglected. We quote:

Brass, light.....	13@14 c	Copper, heavy..	18 a19
Brass, heavy.....	16 a17	Zinc.....	4 a 4½
Copper, light..	17 a18	Lead.....	6 a 6½

Anchors and Chains—Are dull. Sales of the former at 8c, and of the latter, 1¼ inch and above, at 8½c. —Price Current.

Pork Packing Statistics.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—Number of hogs packed here since November 1, 339,215.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Total number of h gs packed here to date, 990,284, against 634,783 same time last year.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—406,000 hogs have been slaughtered in Cincinnati since November 1st, against 286,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 27.—Cotton stronger at 13¾. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅝.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1873.

MONEY

was a little more active at the close at 7 per cent, with few loans at gold interest; some broker- delayed making up their bank accounts until just before three o'clock, when lenders had nearly all retired from market. This was the reason for the slight appearance of activity.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed firm at 108¾@108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 109¾@109¾ for demand.

GOLD

weaker, and declined from 110¾ to 110⅝ on account of the increase of specie in banks and the small imports for week. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 7, 5 and 3 per cent, and for borrowing flat. Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $600,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $161,400 for customs. Specie shipments for week $448,000, principally in silver bars. Imports—Dry goods, $388,811; merchandise, $3,041,371.

GOVERNMENTS

firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881..	19¾	5-20's, '67.....	18¾
5-20's, '62.....	13¾	5-20's, '68.....	18
5-20's, '64.....	14¾	New 5's.....	11
5-20's, '65.....	15	10-40 's.....	11¾
5-20's, '65, new..	16¾	Currency 6's.....	12

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri.....	93	Virginia, old.....	36
Tennessee, old.....	80¾	North Carolina, old....24	
Tennessee, new.....	81	North Carolina, new....14	
Virginia, new.....	40		

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Union Mining Company of Tennessee, and the first mortgage bonds of the Detroit, Canada Southern and Toledo Railroad Company have been admitted to call at the Stock Exchange. Railway and miscellaneous speculation strong and higher; from the opening until about one o'clock the advance ranged from ¼ to 3 per cent, and was most marked in Panama, New York Central, Lake Shore and Rock Island; after that there was a weaker feeling and a reaction of ¼ to 1¾ per cent from the highest point of the day ensued. Pacific Mail opened strong, but afterwards declined from 39¼ to 38¾. The advance early in the day induced sales to realize profits during the afternoon, which, of course, had something to do with the decline. The strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad stimulated the rise in Central and Lake Shore. In final dealings a steadier tone was noted.

Bankers' bills.....	8¾	St. Paul.....	41¾
Canton.....	64	St. Paul preferred...	64
W. U. Tel. Co.....	72¾	Wabash.....	49¾
Quicksilver.....	27	Do preferred.....	69
Adams Express Co..	90¾	Fort Wayne.....	81¾
Wells, Fargo & Co..	65¾	Terre Haute.....	14¾
American Express..	56¾	Do preferred.....	33¾
U. S. Express.....	66	Chicago & Alton....	103
Pacific Mail.....	38¾	Do preferred.....	106
N. Y. Central.....	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi..	30¾
Erie.....	44¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin..	73¾
Erie preferred.....	69¾	Chi., Alton & R. R..	94¾
Harlem.....	119	Lake Shore.....	75¾
Harlem, preferred..	129	Panama.....	97
Michigan Central...	76	Illinois Central....	96
Pittsburgh.....	85	Union Pacific.....	30¾
N. W.	55¾	Central Pacific.....	95¾
Do preferred.....	67	Union.....	94
Rock Island.....	99¾	Hartford & Erie....	3
N. J. Central.....	101¾	Del. Lack.....	103¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 27, 1873.

FLOUR—dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No 1 spring $1 19; No 2 $1 13¾ spot, $1 13¾ seller January, $1 17¾ seller February; No 3 $1 10. Corn active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 38¾c seller January, 39¼c seller February. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 37¾c spot, 37¾c seller January, 38½c seller February. Rye dull; No. 1, 74@78c. Barley—dull and nominal; No 2, $1 06@1 08.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed and in moderate demand at $13 75. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 7¾c spot or January. Bulk shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 6¾@6¾c. Green meats steady; sh ulders 5¾@6c; short rib middles 6¾c. Hams 8½c for 16 lb average.

WHISKY—steady and in moderate demand at 93c @93½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Cotton firmer at 45c for ordinary; low middling 14½c. Hams lower; old 9½c; new 13c. Molasses active and higher; common 58c; fair 76c; prime 61@66c; strictly prime 64@67c; strictly prime fermenting 60c. Others unchanged.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 27.—Market dull; middlings 15¾c; net receipts, 4,885 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,471 bales, to coast 2,788 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 124,407 bales; exports to continent 4,08 5 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 27.—Market quiet; middlings 15¾c; low middlings 14¾c; strict good ordinary 13½c; net receipts 1,726 bales; exports to coast 650 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock 61,128 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 27.—Market steady for futures; good ordinary 13¾c; ordinary 13¾c; net receipts 4,326 bales; exports to coast 213 bales; sales 750 bales; stock 94,962 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 27.—Market firmer for good ordinary; strict ordinary; middlings; low middlings 14¾c; strict good ordinary 14¾c; net receipts 11,860 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 70,306 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine western and State $5 @5 40; common to good $5 25@5 25; extra Ohio $6 @6 50. Whisky firmer at 97½c. Wheat lower; No 2 spring $1 @$1 04; No 3 white spring $1 02; choice winter red western $1 54. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; old western mixed 82@83c; new western mixed 80@81c. Oats a shade better; new western mixed 56@56½c; white 58@59c. Pork firm at 13¾@14c. Molasses firm at 69@75c. Petroleum quiet and nominal. Leather steady at 27@30c. Wool quiet at 44@50c. Pork and beef unchanged and cut meats unchanged; middles quiet at 7¾@8c. Lard firm at 8½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, December 27.—Wool firm and buoyant with an active demand; the sales reported during the week have been in double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 48c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleece at 45@48c; and good lines of superfine extra pulled 50@55c. Some of the principal holders of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are now willing to accept less than 55@57½c for straight lots of extra and 60c for double extra. Pulled wools scarce, and good supply not sufficient to find at 50c. Sales of the week amount to 846, 756 lbs of domestic.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 15½c. Flour firm at $7 20@7 25. Wheat active at $1 40@1 50. Corn firm at 40@41c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 93@95c. Oats firm at 45@46c. Barley steady at 85@1 05@$1 10. Provisions quiet at $13@13 25 for mess pork. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib 7¾@7¾c; clear 7¾@8c. Bacon—held at 9¾@10c; Green meats—light sides; shoulders 5¾@6½c; at ies 6¾@7c. Hams 8-3@9c. Hogs active at $4 70@5 25. Whisky active at 92c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Business continues very quiet with manufacturers agents, jobbers and retail branches having been interrupted by the stormy weather. Cotton goods quiet but steady and unchanged in price. Cottonades rather more active. Black ground fancy prints selling well. Worsted dress goods in moderate demand. Fancy cassimeres of light and heavy weights, and worsted coatings more active.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 27.—Cattle—Receipts 2,143. Market active and prices advanced. Sales at $2 50@5 85; for 65@85 lbs; fair $4 50; ice corn fed Texans, 1,235 lbs, sold at $4 50. Shipments 781.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000; mostly rather poor quality. Shippers the principal buyers at $5 00@5 25 for common to good heavy lots; light hogs dull at $4 50@4 85. Shipments 4,564.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 14@, No. 1 do, $1 17. Corn—Sales dull and lower; No. 2, 36¾@37c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 35c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 75c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1, $1 36.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 2 white Wabash $1 03; No 2 do $1 02; amber Michigan $1 49. Corn dull and declined at 60¾c seller December, 60¾c seller January, 60c seller March.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 27.

CITY MATTERS.

Third Methodist Sabbath School.

A Sunday School Concert will be given in the Third Methodist Church (Rev. Dr J. Wesley Ellis's), corner of Fifth avenue and Marion street, on Tuesday evening, December 30, 1873 The Rinehart Brothers, and several other well-known singers will assist. The programme contains many gems of sacred and secular music, and judging from present indications the concert will be a very pleasant affair. The proceeds to be used for the benefit of the school.

Fire Department Trial Call.

At nine o'clock on Saturday evening an exhibit was made to the Council Committee of investigation, of the promptness of the Fire Department, at the corner of Liberty and Sixth streets. An alarm was struck from box twelve located there, to which response was made by the companies of the First District as follows: Eagle Engine, in 2 minutes; Vigilant Hose Carriage, in 2:30; Hook and Ladder Truck, in 2:40; Vigilant Engine, in 3 minutes; Duquesne Carriage, in 3:15; Duquesne Engine, in 4 minutes; Niagara, in 6:30. The test was regarded as a very satisfac ory one.

St. Paul's T. A. and B. Society.

At an election held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected by the St. Paul's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society for the ensuing year:

President, J. C. Conroy; Vice President, Frank Kelley; Secretary, T. J. O'Keefe; Assistant Secretaries, M. E. Rogers, J. E. McKever and H. Foley; Treasurer, J. B. Larkin; Stewards, Garrett Creeden, Peter Cleary, Timothy Galvin, Patrick Clare, John Mearaw and M. Meskill; Chief Marshal, Wm. Clare; First Assistant Marshal, T. Hogan; Second Assistant, Edward Malone.

This society now numbers nearly seven hundred members.

Man Killed at the Port Perry Tunnel.

About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, a German contractor, named Michael Miller, was killed at the Port Perry tunnel. He was in the tunnel and hearing a lot of dirt falling on the outside, started out to learn the cause. Just as he reached the mouth the coping fell, struck him on the back, breaking it in two places and killing him instantly. His remains were taken to Braddock's Field, where an inquest was held by Coroner McCallin and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts The deceased had been in this country about five years. He leaves a wife and three children living at Braddock's Field. At the same time a laborer was considerably injured by a rock falling upon him.

Nearly a Centenarian.

Mr. George De Camp, who died at Waterford last Saturday week, was the oldest man in the county of Erie, being, at the time of his death, 99 years, 3 months and 6 days old. He was born at Port Talbot, Maryland, in 1764, and came to this part of the country in 1830, living for the past thirty-five years upon the farm where he died. He voted regularly, coming to the polls for the last time at the State election a year ago last fall. He had intended to cast a vote for Grant's second election, and the citizens had made arrangements to meet him with a band of music and escort him to the polls, but the weather proved unpropitious and he could not venture out. George W. De Camp, Esq., attorney, now of this city, is a son of deceased.

The Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny thankfully acknowledge the following donation in connection with the Thanksgiving offering. From the First Presbyterian and North Churches $228 00. From the Central U. P. Church, $16 00. From the Sixth U. P. Church of Manchester, $53 00. From the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches of Woods Run $8 00. From the Central Church, $37 75. From the Lecisdale Church, $26 44. From St. Andrew's Church of Pittsburgh, 111 50. From Christ Episcopal Church of Allegheny, $90 00. From Infant School of same church, $20. From First Methodist Church $4 53. To Rogers & Burchfield, for 1,00 bushels of coal. To Mr. Addison Allen, for 200 bushels of coal. To Mrs. Julia English, $20 00, and to little John A. David-on, for 25 cents of his Christmas money. Also to the Plymouth Church, for the use of their hall, for the sixty-twenty-fi h anniversary supper, from which we realized $315 00. To the different papers for noticing the same. To Mr. S. R. Johnson, for printing the tickets free of charge. To Messrs. Garber and Williams for loan of dishes free of charge. To Mr. Patterson for boards for tables, &c. And to the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Bradley Bidell and Miss Maggie Stewart, in getting up the supper.

The City Councils To-day.

The meeting of Councils to-day is likely to be a protracted, as it will be an intere-ting one. The business of the year—always extensive at the close—must be finished up, and the reception and action upon reports of special committees will no doubt cause considerable discussion and occupy much time.

Of special committees, we shall hear from that investigating the actions of the City Engineer, the Fire Department and the street nomenclature. The Kirkpatrick Bridge trouble will doubtless create a little discussion; the Fire Department business is not likely to cause any delay in business, while the naming of streets must have short consideration. The latter business may, however, if necessary, lay over until next year. Then we will have a report from the Finance Committee, asking various transfers in the appropriations to bridge over until the next Councils can act, and tue consideration of the manager of the construction of the new water works must receive prompt attention. The question of how to issue the warrants and pay the salaries for the month of December and during Mayor Blackmore's disability is another important matter. Together to-day's session of Councils will be an important one, and should be entirely a business one.

THE GAS INJUNCTION REFUSED.

The "Pittsburgh" vs. the "Consolidated."

In the United States Circuit Court on Saturday, in the case of Edward M. Greenaway, of Baltimore, against Charles H. Armstrong *et al.*, of the Consolidated Gas Company of this city, the preliminary injunction to restrain the company from laying pipes and conducting the operations of the gas company, was refused. It will be recollected that the complainant averred that the company had been illegally organized, and that large amounts of stock had been illegally issued, to Mr. Armstrong and other stockholders without any consideration, other than influence in securing legislation; that the act incorporating the company was unconstitutional and void, and that they were proceeding without authority of law, in conducting the business of said Gas Company. Greenaway owned twenty shares of the stock. The case was argued by General F. Carroll Brewster for complainant and Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell for the respondents. The defense claimed that the contest was the old fight in a new shape; that Greenaway wanted to accomplish for the old monopoly, the Pittsburgh Gas Company, in the U. S. Courts, what both the county courts had refused the company. The arguments occupied a whole day and were made several weeks since. The decision refusing the preliminary injunction leaves the Consolidated Company intact.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS.

Another Attempt at Equalization by Assessors of the County.

The Assessors of Allegheny have had a meeting and have compared notes as to assessments on property in that city, and it would appear that in all the wards except the Second, which is too low, the basis upon which the work is done is nearly equal as may be. It was agreed that the best interests of all required a uniform valuation of property throughout the county. Many of the assessors already have their valuations made and are now getting their books ready for the County Treasurer. Laboring men's personal tax was next discussed and the general opinion prevailed that $500 would be a sufficient amount to consider as a workingman's income. They thought there ought to be some definite basis settled on for valuations throughout the county, both on personal and real estate, and to that end, a convention of all the assessors of the county was decided upon for next Friday morning at ten o'clock, to meet at the Court House, for the purpose of equalizing the valuations of properties throughout Allegheny county. The personal tax is also to come before this convention for final settlement. The chairman and secretary, Mr. A. McFarland and Mr. R. R. Ray, in conjunction with Mr. W. B. Ross, were appointed to wait on County Controller Warner and ask him to issue a call for the meeting and also to give them a room.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending December 27, 1873, furnished for the Commercial from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors at law and solicitors for American and Foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Nut Lock—E. Kaylor, Pittsburgh.
Brick Machine—L. Patterson, Parker City.
Pipe Washer—R. Solliday, Allentown.
Harness Loop—F. Hickman, Reading.
Heating Stove—J. Johnson, Spring City.
Meat Holder—Sarah Beissel, Shamokin.
Railroad Switch Signal—C. W. Spayd, Wilkesbarre.
Car Coupling—X. Krapf and J. F. Boerchel, Allentown.

OHIO.

Clay Mill—J. A. Vaughn and H. B. Camp, Cuyahoga Falls, and H. E. Merrill, Akron.
Carriage Spring—R. Walker, Harrisville.
Ratchet Wrench—F. C. Colbert, Marysville.
Corn Planter—J. Case, Springfield.
Car Coupling—A. Strain, Greenfield.
Cooking Stove—S. Long, Mayville.
Gate—M. Loomis, Liberty Centre.
Steering Apparatus for Vessels—C. W. Buffington, Cleveland.
Pipe Organ Valve—W. Schulke, Hamilton.
Filter for Wine—C. W. Farclot, Kelley's Island.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

No Change in Affairs—No Transportation of Freights—Passenger Trains Still Running—Meetings of the Strikers.

The locomotive engineers hold out in their strike against the proposed reduction as ordered on the roads west of this city operated by the Pennsylvania Company, and there is so far no probability of a compromise. On the different roads passenger trains are still running, though not with the certainty or regularity usual and necessary. No freight is sent or received on these roads, and the utmost efforts are necessary on the part of the officials to procure persons at all able to run the passenger trains. To this end men not members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, are being engaged, and for those not acquainted with the routes, when possible, brakemen and others are being induced to act as pilots.

Mr. William Shaw, of this city, President of the Pennsylvania Company, states that the disbursements for employees alone per month exceeds one million dollars He says the cause of the reduction of ten per cent. on the wages of employees (and it includes officers), was that the company could not afford to pay the old wages, because the reduction in rates of freight and shrinkage in all values and business had been so great as to make the proposed reduction necessary. Still he maintains that even this reduction is not in proportion to the falling off in business. But after all, so far as causes and justification are, it simply amounts to a test of power. The company claim the right to reduce the wages of their employees, and while other employees submit, feeling that they cannot help themselves, the engineers resist the attempted reduction and will try to compel the company to accede to their demands.

On the Pittsburgh Cincinnati and St. Louis and leased lines the pay of engineers *after* the ten per cent. reduction is $3 82 per 100 miles Shore or Baltimore and Ohio Roads were paying previous to the reduction. Furthermore, the employees in every department of the Pennsylvania Company, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Roads, it appears, have been paid promptly and regularly on the usual monthly pay days, in full in cash throughout the panic. During Friday and Saturday, trouble was apprehended at the workshops of the Pan Handle Railroad, but officers were sent out on application and no disturbance ensued. It is certain, however, as will be seen by our reports of the meetings of the strikers that it will involve other employees besides engineers.

Our dispatches state and other information indicates that the reduction which is ordered to take place on the Pennsylvania Central, January 1, if carried out will cause a turn-out of the employees on that important road. By this the injury to the business interests of the State and indeed of the whole nation, may be very great. The officers of that road, however, have had warning and are making preparations which will no doubt be partially successful. They will likely only be interfered with for a short time, and it is not likely that the passenger travel will be seriously incommoded.

The church trains run on all the roads yesterday as usual, we believe.

MEETING OF STRIKERS ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday morning a meeting of the members of the Engineer's Brotherhood of Division 17, was held in Odd Fellows Hall, Allegheny. The Division comprises the engineers of the Fort Wayne and the Cleveland roads, and the attendance numbered nearly five hundred.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. J. G. Sample, who addressed his audience in a few words, and gave an account of his interview with Superintendent McCullough. He said that he had been to him Monday morning and Monday evening, and again on Tue-day morning, but was unable to [illegible] any arrangement that would be satisfactory. Finally, Mr. McCullough said that the company would not yield to their demands, and that they might strike if they wished to, emphasizing the latter statement with an oath.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sample's remarks Mr. F. H. Gregory, of Columbus, was introduced. He congratulated those present on the quiet manner in which they had effected the strike, without doing injury or violence to either the property of the company or their employees. He also said he was glad to learn that although rumors had been circulated to the effect that they had resorted to violence in some cases, all such reports were without foundation. He urged the brotherhood to stand by each other, and predicted a compliance on the part of the company with their demands.

A collection was then taken up to defray the incidental expenses.

Some time was consumed in an informal discussion with the particular object of eliciting information as to the actual condition of the Brotherhood on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Mr. Gregory announced that the engineers of that road would make no compromise with the company unless they complied with all their demands.

It was urged by the speakers that if the Pennsylvania Company was able to purchase new railroads, as in the recent case of the Mt. Vernon, Columbus and Delaware Railroad, they were in a condition to be able to pay their engineers the old prices.

It was then resolved by the meeting that they would make no arrangement to resume work unless the agreement was made by the company with Messrs. Sample and Gregory, they having been appointed as committee with power to act in Columbus, to confer with the Pennsylvania Company.

President Sample then urged the men to go to their homes, avoid remaining in the vicinity of the railroads and to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.

The meeting throughout was characterized by good order and will-warm speeches.

The meeting adjourned to assemble again at the same place on Sunday afternoon.

THE SUNDAY MEETING.

The meeting yesterday afternoon held at the same place, was a much larger one, the crowd being so great that danger was feared from the building. Besides the engineers there was a large number of firemen and "brakers" present who are equally interested in the strike, but yet, have no organization to look to for support. The same officers occupied their respective chairs.

A further discussion of affairs was had, and the determination was expressed to hold out until success was achieved.

An engineer who had run a train on Saturday was allowed to explain, and his excuses were accepted. It is announced that on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, the out employees would bring in trains to-day, and then remain here during the difficulty.

Resolutions were adopted to stick by the firemen who should hold out, and not only to aid from the general fund those in want, but to maintain and demand their return to their respective places when the trouble ends.

A committee from the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad attended, and reported that the latter would strike as soon as the reduction was attempted upon them.

CENTRAL ROAD ENGINEERS.

A meeting of engineers on the Central road was held yesterday at the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-second street, and it is reported that similar meetings were also held in the middle and eastern divisions.

At each, resolutions were adopted to strike in case the reduction was enforced, and committees were appointed to go to report to the authorities in Philadelphia.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

January 4-11, 1874.

The American Evangelical Alliance suggests the following as a suitable plan for the observance of the Week of Prayer throughout the United States:

Sunday, January 4: Sermons—The unity of the Christian Church; the real oneness of all true believers; hinderances and motives to union; the blessings to be hoped for from the union of believers in prayer.—John 17: 21-23.

Monday, January 5: Confession—Our common unworthiness and guilt.

Thanksgiving—For National, domestic and personal mercies, temporal and spiritual.

Supplication—For special blessings on the Week of Prayer.—Dan. 9: 7; Mal. 3; 10.

Tuesday, January 6: Prayer—For the Christian Church; for her increase in faith, holiness and love; for persecuted and suffering Christians; for Christian liberty, and for the more abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Col. 1: 9—11; Heb. 13: 3; Heb. 3: 1.

Wednesday, January 7: Prayer for Families—Home and parental influence; sons and daughters: the absent, the sick, the erring; inmates of prisons; all educational institutions.—Ps. 115: 12—14; 114: 12.

Thursday, January 8: Prayer for Nations.—For peace among men; for public virtue and righteousness; for the abolishment of intemperance, dishonesty, infidelity and superstition; and for the diffusion of pure and Christian literature.—Is. 60: 17,18.

Friday, January 9: Prayer.—For the evangelization for all nominally Christian countries; for the conversion of Israel; for seamen; for missionaries; for the spread of Gospel in Mohammedan and heathen countries; for the conversion of the world to Christ.—Ps. 68:31; 122:6. Heb. 13:3.

Saturday, January 10: Prayer—For the Christian Ministry; for Sunday-schools; for Revivals.—Matt. 9: 38; Deut. 4: 9; Hab. 3: 2.

Sunday, January 11: Sermons—Subject: Christ's Kingdom Universal and Everlasting.—Ps. 97: 1, 2. Results of the Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance.

Programmes such as the above have ordinarily been put forth by the British branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and have served admirably in uniting the devotions of many thousands. It is eminently proper that they should henceforth emanate from the American Branch. The above is published for information and earnestly commended to all the churches.

S. F. SCOVEL, Secretary.

City Surveys.

The Survey Committee held a meeting on Saturday.

A petition was received for the location of Coal road, from Washington pike to the city line. A survey of the road was ordered.

The location of Forward street was changed to a width of eight feet, from Boundary street to Second avenue.

The plan of the change of grade of Webster avenue, from Thirty-third to Jefferson street, was presented and approved.

The profiles of the following streets were presented and approved: Wallingbard, Oak, Joy, Lilac, Walnut, Center, Harrison, Fiber, Irrabella, Dahlia, Bidwell, Brinton and Pitcairn.

Mr. Rowe, Engineer, made a statement of the years work from which it appears that fifty-seven miles of street have been located and revised; $14,900 expended out of the $15,000 appropriated by councils, and twenty-seven and twenty-seven hundreths miles of levee run.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

The Investigation Concluded—That Wagon Purchase—The Committee to Report To day.

The committee having in charge the inquiry into the management of the Fire Department, concluded their labors on Saturday, after examining the books, vouchers and warrants, and the matter of the purchase of that Alarm Telegraph wagon. The committee met at four o'clock in the afternoon, when there were present Messrs. Semple, McCarthy, Chalmers and Reilly—all the members except Mr. Finley.

Mr. Geo. W. Wilson, President of the Commission, was first examined on the wagon purchase. He stated that after considerable talk by the commission it was decided to purchase a wagon. He placed himself in correspondence with a couple of Eastern houses, and obtained two proposals therefrom. He also obtained a proposal from Mr. McKelvy, of this city, and endeavored to obtain bids from other carriage makers in the city, but they refused to make any. Fulton, Walker & Co., of Philadelphia, offered to furnish the wagon on board the cars at Philadelphia for $375; Walker & Co., of Philadelphia, made a similar offer. It was ascertained that the freight to Pittsburgh would be about $20, which would make the price of the wagon $395. Mr. McKelvy offered to build the wagon for $350, to guarantee it for one year and to keep it repaired, free of charge, for one year. The matter was referred to the Monthly Committee, and after consideration the contract was awarded to Mr. McKelvy at the price stated.

Mr. John A. McKelvy was then sworn and testified as follows: That he received the order for the wagon and was instructed to hurry up, as the department wanted it for the parade on Thanksgiving day. He had two of South Cincinnati for Sarvan patent wheels, and having in the meantime received an order for a buck wagon for the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Hammil, which was also required by Thanksgiving day, he found he could not complete both. He thereupon consulted Messrs Knoch & Lang, of Allegheny city, and after considerable delay succeeded in getting them to build the wagon for $275. When they presented the bill it amounted to $285—the extra $10 being for the lettering, but Mr. McKelvy held them to the bargain, and paid only the $275—the firm signing the receipt for $285 He then trimmed up the wagon, furnished cushions, &c., and turned it over to the city, and a similar wagon purchased in the East, he said, would not cost a farthing less than $400. Subsequently he received a postal card from Messrs. Knoch & Lang, stating that unless he paid over the remaining $10 they would "have him up" or "fix him." They never got the $10, however, and never will. Mr. McKelvy also stated that he made between $30 and $50 on the wagon, and he offers to give any carriage maker that sum if he will assume his contract to keep it in repair for one year.

In reply to the questions of the committee, Mr. McKelvy said Messrs. Knoch & Lang had offered to furnish him $600 carriages at $550 each, if he would use his influence and obtain them the contract for the repairs to the apparatus of the Pittsburgh department.

To Mr. Semple—I don't think the hose carriages could have been purchased cheaper. They are handsomely painted and were obtained at a reasonable price. Steel springs may break the first day they are used, and they may last for twenty years.

President Wilson said he had written to the Anseleese Company in reference to the breaking of the springs, and the response was favorable and now, with the request that all repairs of this character be charged up to them.

Mr. Torley, who was present when the Commissioners took their oath that they had never received anything, directly or indirectly, on account of contracts, or that they had any knowledge of any of the Commissioners receiving presents or rewards, then subscribed to a similar oath.

This concluded the testimony and the committee will make report on the matter referred to them, to-day.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The very successful run of "Lost at Sea" closed on Saturday night. It is a matter of general regret that it was not retained for at least another week. To-night the New Year piece will be presented for the first time, and it remains to be seen whether the change will prove an improvement. The title of the new play is "Life in the Streets; or, New Year's Eve." Mr. Gotthold and all the members of the company are in the cast. We hope the public will give as good attention to this attractive piece as was well satisfied with it as was the case last week.

Academy of Music.

After an absence of two years, Mr. Joseph K. Emmet returns to his home—for so he styles the Smoky City. His success elsewhere has been marked. He played for more than two hundred nights in London, and was always warmly received; and this is an honor rarely accorded to an actor. As of old, Mr. Emmet will appear as "Fritz, Our Cousin German"—a part in which he has won fame and fortune. During his last engagement in this city, the theater would be nightly crowded, the crowds of people who applied for admission those who were turned away being numbered by hundreds. The John H. Owens dramatic company will render efficient support to Mr. Emmet.

Those who are wise will secure seats in advance. This can be done by calling at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street, at the box office of the Academy during the day. The house will be crowded every night.

Trimble's Varieties.

The company at this popular theatre has been reinforced by the addition of Minnie and Maggie Claire, the wonderful contortionists, Miss Amanda Lee, a dashing song and dance artist; and others. The old favorites, Patty Rosa, Boyd and Scott, Kitty Rowell, the Victorelli, Annie Bradshaw and Watson and Lynch will appear in capital bills, gotten up in Harry Williams's very best style. A serio-comic drama, "The Terror of the Road," will be given in addition to the regular evening performance. There will be matinees on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

Library Hall—Kellogg in English Opera.

This evening at Library Hall, the wish long felt by people of cultivated musical taste to hear Miss Clara Louise Kellogg in English opera will be gratified. For the first time we are to hear her as 'Martha," a part for which she is peculiarly well fitted. Of the other artists who appear in leading parts of the opera, except Mr. Maas, all know. Mrs. Seguin will be the "Nancy," and Mr. Seguin "Tristan." Concerning a recent performance of "Martha" in that city, the St. Louis *Globe* says:

There are in the memory of every opera-goer, innumerable Marthas, who have at different times pleased his fancy, delighted his ear, and brightened his imagination. Miss Kellogg has become one of these Marthas of the memory. The music suits her voice, and the character is well adapted to her person and manner. She has sung the part many hundred times in Italian opera, and has placed herself side by side with the best who have made themselves a name by the fulfillment of its peculiar requirements. Her audience last night evening filled with the best people of the city, gathered to welcome Miss Kellogg, whose last spring's successes are vividly remembered, and probably a little curious to see how the ladies and gentlemen who support her.

Miss Kellogg was warmly greeted when she appeared on the scene, with Mrs. Seguin as Nancy, and Mr. Maas in the role of Tristan. Mrs. Seguin sang well the principal aria set down for her, which, with a few brilliant concerted passages, the chorus of servant girls, and some humorous acting just as the curtain falls, form the principal attractions of the act. We mean, of course, the first act as the piece is usually given, for the curtain falls just before the second act, to permit a general change of costume. The scene was handsomely mounted and most effectively sung. The chorus is commonly one of the plague-spots of the opera. We see few choruses that are well drilled, neatly costumed, or in any way satisfactory. Miss Kellogg has guarded this point with jealous care, and in a long time since we have seen a chorus that was so prettily dressed, sang so accurately and put so much excellent by-play into appropriate gesture. Mr. Bartleman sang and acted the sheriff with a good deal of unction. In the market-place the audience were first introduced to Mr. Maas, the new tenor. Audiences are always suspicious of new tenors, and very justly so. The Old World has sent us too many fraudulent gentlemen of the upper register whose tones were harsh and piping, or whose voices were veiled and obscured by age. Mr. Maas has a sweet, fresh voice, which grows upon the hearer as he listens. It has a silvery quality that is most pleasing; the upper notes are good, and it seems very flexible, though there was little in last night's score to test it severely. He sang the aria, "Lost! Proscribed," with much feeling, and in all the concerted passages in the first and second acts, his voice ran through the maze of harmony like a silver thread. He won a hearty encore for his singing of "M'appari, 'always regarded as the best, and also in the last act, in which the chorus takes up and carries on so grandly when he leaves it. To recur to the market scene, we would again say that as a whole we have never seen it more finished and pleasing manner. Mrs. Seguin sang well throughout the opera, and acted with all her old grace and piquancy.

The sale of seats for the opera is now in progress at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In this court on Saturday, in the matter of the application of the School Directors of the Morse sub-school district, to borrow money to build a school house, the notice of application having been duly advertised, permission was granted, and the Directors were authorized to borrow for that purpose an amount not to exceed $25,458 70, at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Haworth, the court appointed Samuel Lindsey and Wm. Johnston as appraisers to praise the estate of said assignee.

The District Court transacted no business of general interest. The argument list will be taken up this morning at ten o'clock.

Quarter Sessions Court.

No business was transacted in this court on Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

F. G. Cooper (2).	James Graham.
Albert Minnie.	Catharine Hamon.
John Moore et al.	James McGinty.
Adolph Zangwig.	Wm. McMillan et al.
Catharine McFilley.	Solomon Davis.
W. H. Cluley.	Thos. F. McClintock.
John W. Robinson.	Catharine Spath.
Michael Renz.	Smith Elkin et al.
Andrew Dalzell et al.	Francis Rudy.
John Pope.	John Riley.
J. T. and P. Bacon.	Emmor Kalkauf.
John Raub.	John Hanna.
Henry Tool.	Peter Walters.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington County Teachers' Institute—The Closing Session.

CANONSBURG, December 26, 1873.

Institute met at 1:30. Dr. Northrop gave instruction on teaching Natural History. Said we did not need much apparatus. The children will furnish specimens. The teacher should encourage his pupils to make journeys into the surrounding country, to closely observe all they can. Be minute in observation. There are eighteen kinds of oak trees and yet how many there are to whom an oak is but an oak The distinct form of leaves, the varied forms, the difference in bark and acorns, how few notice. So with the million objects in nature Stir up the minds of your pupils. Give them impulses in the right direction. The "talk" was an instructive one.

Mrs. Diehl gave the teachers a little farewell talk, which contained some admirable advice, especially to the lady teachers, now that the door is open to compete with their brothers. If you make yourselves worthy of high positions and salaries, you will be called up higher. She, herself, had taught for one dollar a week, and "boarded round." In her early widowhood, with another life depending upon her own, had taught for five dollars a week. In two years her salary was raised to twelve hundred dollars. She would retain delightful remembrances of this pleasant week, and hoped to meet many of the teachers on future occasions.

The question—"How can Elementary Instruction be made most useful to the Future Citizen," was discussed by Rev. Mr. Wier, of Canonsburg, and Prof. Herriot, of South Western Normal School. The gentlemen both took about the same ground. They maintained that the necessities of the case demand thorough instruction in the intellectual, moral and religious culture.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION.

Dr. Northrop's lecture on "The Schools of Europe," was very instructive, and met an attentive receptions at the hands of a large and appreciative audience.

Mrs. Diehl read one or two selections by special request.

The committees on Resolutions, Obituaries and Permanent Certificates made reports, which were adopted. In response to a resolution of thanks for the hospitality and kindness of the people of Cannonsburg, Dr. Barneth, on behalf of the citizens, offered some complimentary remarks on the work done by instructors and teachers, and of thanks to the Superintendent for holding its sessions here.

The spelling contest resulted in the prize banner being won for the Washington schools by Miss Lizzie Ingalls of that place. The second prize, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, was won by Miss Emma McKee, of Canonsburg. The third prize, "Education Abroad," by Milton Snodgrass, of Donegal township. These last two prizes were given by Dr. Northrop, the first by Superintendent Fee.

Dr. Scott proposed the following sentiment, "The Institute at Canonsburg—Long may it survive; what a great *Diehl* of instruction we had there."

Mr. Lyne offered "Hospitality, Culture and Canonsburg; they can be distinguished but cannot be separated."

The pleasantries of the evening were protracted to a late hour, all seeming the loath to close this one of the most successful Institutes held in Washington county. I had prepared biographical sketches of the instructors, but having crowded much into your space and your readers patience I forbear.

DIRECTOR'S CONVENTION.

The Director's Convention on Thursday was not very largely attended, but made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers. Several questions of importance were discussed, the general drift of which was that schools need closer supervision. Directors should be paid and greater care should be taken in selecting teachers. I noticed present from the city Profs. Lea, Morrow, George E. McCord and S. S. Will, the indefatigable reporter for the *Evening Telegraph*. Mrs. M. B. Burt, principal of the Thirty-fourth ward, was present during the sitting. Mrs. James Dickson, of Sewickley, was with us on Thursday and Friday. M.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

S. McKee & Co. will start their bottle house on Monday next.

MAYOR BLACKMORE was reported as improving yesterday morning.

The Allegheny City Councils of 1873 meet to-morrow evening to wind up the business of the year.

PRAYING for the poor is all very good, but when accompanied by some loaves and fishes it is much more forcible. Try it.

A DAY or two since Mr. Mouell, proprietor of the Diamond Oyster Bay, had his pocket picked of $380 while at Whiting's auction house.

The fire alarm last evening from box 137, corner of Fourteenth and Washington streets, South Side, was caused by the burning of soot in a chimney.

Burglars effected an entrance into the notion store of J. D. Thompson, corner Wood and Liberty streets, on Saturday night. What was taken is not yet ascertained.

A DESPATCH received by Coroner McCallin from Elizabeth yesterday, stated that a man had dropped dead at the Bellevue coal works. An inquest will be held this morning

MISS ELSIE HOLT, the well known commedienne, who was to have played an engagement here, died in New York last week, of the Robinson House of typhoid pneumonia.

A NOVEL Welsh entertainment, called the Eisteddfod, took place in Melodeon Hall, Centre avenue, Monday day. Over 1,000 performance. There will be matinees on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

Library Hall—Kellogg in English Opera.

This evening at Library Hall, the wish long felt by people of cultivated musical taste to hear Miss Clara Louise Kellogg in English opera will be gratified. For the first time we are to hear her as 'Martha," a part for which she is peculiarly well fitted. Of the other artists who appear in leading parts of the opera, except Mr. Maas, all know. Mrs. Seguin will be the "Nancy," and Mr. Seguin "Tristan." Concerning a recent performance of "Martha" in that city, the St. Louis *Globe* says:

There are in the memory of every opera-goer, innumerable Marthas, who have at different times pleased his fancy, delighted his ear, and brightened his imagination. Miss Kellogg has become one of these Marthas of the memory. The music suits her voice, and the character is well adapted to her person and manner. She has sung the part many hundred times in Italian opera, and has placed herself side by side with the best who have made themselves a name by the fulfillment of its peculiar requirements. Her audience last night evening filled with the best people of the city, gathered to welcome Miss Kellogg, whose last spring's successes are vividly remembered, and probably a little curious to see how the ladies and gentlemen who support her.

Miss Kellogg was warmly greeted when she appeared on the scene, with Mrs. Seguin as Nancy, and Mr. Maas in the role of Tristan. Mrs. Seguin sang well the principal aria set down for her, which, with a few brilliant concerted passages, the chorus of servant girls, and some humorous acting just as the curtain falls, form the principal attractions of the act. We mean, of course, the first act as the piece is usually given, for the curtain falls just before the second act, to permit a general change of costume. The scene was handsomely mounted and most effectively sung. The chorus is commonly one of the plague-spots of the opera. We see few choruses that are well drilled, neatly costumed, or in any way satisfactory. Miss Kellogg has guarded this point with jealous care, and in a long time since we have seen a chorus that was so prettily dressed, sang so accurately and put so much excellent by-play into appropriate gesture. Mr. Bartleman sang and acted the sheriff with a good deal of unction. In the market-place the audience were first introduced to Mr. Maas, the new tenor. Audiences are always suspicious of new tenors, and very justly so. The Old World has sent us too many fraudulent gentlemen of the upper register whose tones were harsh and piping, or whose voices were veiled and obscured by age. Mr. Maas has a sweet, fresh voice, which grows upon the hearer as he listens. It has a silvery quality that is most pleasing; the upper notes are good, and it seems very flexible, though there was little in last night's score to test it severely. He sang the aria, "Lost! Proscribed," with much feeling, and in all the concerted passages in the first and second acts, his voice ran through the maze of harmony like a silver thread. He won a hearty encore for his singing of "M'appari, 'always regarded as the best, and also in the last act, in which the chorus takes up and carries on so grandly when he leaves it. To recur to the market scene, we would again say that as a whole we have never seen it more finished and pleasing manner. Mrs. Seguin sang well throughout the opera, and acted with all her old grace and piquancy.

The sale of seats for the opera is now in progress at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HAVANA.

Favorable Reception of Cushing's Nomination—Captain General's Resignation not Accepted.

HAVANA, December 28.—The appointment of Mr. Cushing as Minister to Spain is favorably received here. Spaniards are loud in their expressions of satisfaction at the resignation of Sickles, whom they charge with the instigation of many of the intestive troubles of the peninsula.

The Madrid government has not only refused to accept the resignation of Captain General Jovellar, which was forwarded on the fourth inst., but has granted him extended and extraordinary powers. The nature of these powers is not yet known, but it is supposed they embrace authority to declare the island in a state of siege should the Captain General find it necessary. The home government also offers additional reinforcements.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF BURRIEL.

HAVANA, December 28.—The *Voz de Cuba* says it is rumored that General Burriel has been relieved from the command of the Eastern Department by orders from Madrid.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1873.

ELECTION FOR ASSEMBLYMAN IN PLACE OF HON. HARRY GENET.

Governor Dix has ordered a special election in New York for member of Assembly in place of Harry Genet, convicted of bribery.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN OF STATEN ISLAND POLICE.

Captain Holbrooke, of the Staten Island police, attempted suicide this afternoon by shooting. He is not likely to recover. Domestic trouble is the cause assigned for the act.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE POLARIS

Arctic expedition will meet in the Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday next and petition Congress for additional compensation, owing to their impaired health.

DEATH OF COMMANDER BRAINE'S INFANT SON.

The infant son of Commander Braine, now on his way to this city with the surviving prisoners of the Virginius, died here to-day.

ASSAULTING A CRITIC.

Charles R. Thorne, an actor at Union Square Theater, gave bail in five thousand dollars to-day in a suit brought by Mr. Zilheiver, dramatic critic of the *Herald*, for damages for assault.

BROOKLYN OFFICER FINED FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Ex-Supervisor Cross, of Brooklyn, has been fined two hundred and fifty dollars for allowing Mrs. Hake to escape to Kansas, carrying a child with her, for the possession of which suit was pending.

DOWN ON THE KENTUCKY LOTTERY.

The police to-day made a descent on the headquarters of the Kentucky lottery in this city, arrested several persons and took possession of all the property on the premises.

THE PATERSON SILK WEAVERS

are advocating a reduction of tariff on thrown silk from thirty-five to fifteen per cent, and the matter will be pressed before Congress.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1873.

ARRIVAL OF THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

The United States steamer Juniata, Commander Braine, from Santiago de Cuba, with one hundred and two persons, formerly of the steamer Virginius, arrived this evening.

The United States steamer Juniata reached the Brooklyn navy yard at six o'clock this evening. In accordance with instructions from Washington all intercourse or communication with those on board the steamer was denied, and many friends of the prisoners and prominent Cubans were turned away disappointed from the yard. The prisoners will remain on board the steamship until further orders to the contrary are received. None of the officers or crew of the steamship have yet been allowed to leave the vessel.

District Attorney Bliss began this afternoon an official investigation of the Virginius passengers. He declines to make public the nature of the evidence sought to be obtained from them. It is understood, however, that the principal point sought to be cleared up is the exact status of the Virginius, who are her owners, whether she is entitled to the American flag and how far the neutrality laws have been violated. All these points will have strong bearing on the question whether the United States government will comply with the demand of Spain. From a conversation with the officers of the Juniata it seems that there is a concerted plan among the prisoners to confess entire ignorance as to the use to which Virginius at the time she was captured, and as to the transportation of arms for the Cubans. It is thought that this action has been agreed upon with a view to avoid any trouble with this government through a breach of the neutrality laws. There is certainly great unanimity among them regarding the main points at issue. The statement of nearly all the prisoners agree in disowning any knowledge of the purposes of the officers of the Virginius. They profess to have embarked as passengers to have seen no arms on board and to have seen little or nothing thrown overboard.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

Three men, belonging to the life-saving station at Montauk, L. I., were drowned Wednesday while fishing off the coast.

DANGEROUS POSITION OF GARVEY.

It is reported that the new Attorney General of the State has decided not to recognize any bargains made by his predecessor with Garvey, under the promise of immunity to prosecution in consideration of the turning State's evidence, believing all such bargains to be contrary to good morals and sound public policy. Detectives watch every movement of Garvey, and will arrest him if he attempts to leave the city.

LATEST FROM GENET.

The following dispatch, dated Montreal, December 27, was received in this city yesterday: "Genet, under the name of George A